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THE LIMA NEWS.

The News | The Latest, The Fullest, Most Reliable.

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HAWAIIAN FLAG.

It Was Lowered From the Flagstaffs on the Government Buildings at Honolulu.

CEREMONY WAS MOST IMPRESSIVE.

Old Glory Now Floats in the Tropical Breeze From All the Flag Staffs on the Islands.

The Strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" Broke Forth as the Flag Was Raised —The Picture in and Around the Executive Building.

Special to The News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The steamer Belgic Monday evening brought the following:

HONOLULU, Aug. 12.—Precisely at eight minutes to 12 o'clock to-day the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and exactly at five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The ceremony of to-day was a most impressive one. To hear the strains of "Hawaii Ponoi" for the last time as a national anthem; to hear the bugle blow taps as the Hawaiian ensign lowers from its position and to notice the emotion of many who had been born under it and had lived their lives under it, was solemn. But then came the bright call for the raising of Old Glory and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" broke forth as that banner was unfurled to the breeze. Then the cheers broke forth and eyes that had been dim for a few minutes became bright and lightened up when the Stars and Stripes blew out. The picture presented in and around the executive building was most striking. In the grounds and around all the approaches were crowds of onlookers of every section of varied nationality. Notably remarkable was the number of Hawaiians. Within the grounds the military and naval display was fine. Hawaiian troops, United States marines, the mounted patrol, the police and the citizens' guard presented a beautiful appearance, while the platform for the exercises and the verandas of the executive building were gay with brilliant summer dresses, dancing feathers and ribbons and the brightest faces that Honolulu possesses. The uniforms of staff and naval officers added brightness to the scene. A line of these stalwart, well dressed men stretched across the first step from the verandas and made a distinct mark in the massive grouping which was in itself worthy of special notice.

The ceremonies began with the departure of the 1st regiment of the national guard of Hawaii from their drill shed at ten minutes to ten this morning. The parade was headed by a detachment of 26 police under command of Capt. Kane and Lieut. Warren. Then came the Hawaiian band and the drum crops.

The regiment marched to the boat landing to escort the troops from the Philadelphia and Mohican, which were already drawn up on shore. The United States troops were commanded by Lieut. Commander Stevens, and consisted of one company of marines and two of blue-jackets from the Philadelphia, a company of blue-jackets from the Mohican and an artillery detachment of two guns and 42 men. The naval detachment was headed by the flagship's band.

The United States troops were stretched across the avenue in double files, the marines being in front.

On the right of the main steps were the main halyards from which the big Hawaiian flag at the top of the main tower floated in the breeze. The detail in charge of these halyards and the hauling down of the Hawaiian flag were Corporal H. F. Kilboy and Privates Winkler and A. Spillner, of Company F.

The detail of men in charge of the raising of the American flag was in command of J. Ward, coxswain of the admiral's barge. The flag itself was in charge of G. H. Platt, gunner's mate of the Philadelphia, and R. Winters, boatswain's mate of the Mohican. These are the men who actually raised the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii.

As soon as President Dole and his cabinet came from the executive building to the platform the justices of the supreme court followed, and then Adm. J. N. Miller and United States Minister Harold came down the steps, followed by Capts. C. H. Wadleigh, of the Philadelphia, and S. M. Book, of the Mohican, and their staff officers, and Col. Barber, of the 1st New York regiment.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city.

United States Minister Sewall then rose, and, addressing President Dole, who had risen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Sewall replied:

"Mr. President: In the name of the United States, I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government.

"The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaiian Ponoi," the national anthem, Col. Fisher gave the order to the national guard battery, stationed on the executive grounds in command of Lieut. Ludwig, to fire the national salute of 21 guns which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills, a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again.

There was a short pause and then the admiral nodded slightly to Lieut. Winterhalter, who gave the order, "Colors, roll off." The flagship band struck up the well known strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was breathless suspense. But as it reached the top cheers broke forth from the crowds below and salutes of 21 guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation, stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial and military powers of the government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii. All such officers will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States and renew their bonds to the United States government.

The powers of minister of foreign affairs will cease so far as they relate to diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign nations.

The municipal legislation of Hawaii and the existing customs regulations will practically remain in force until the congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Following the reading of the proclamation Minister Sewall made an address congratulating the residents of Hawaii upon the accomplishment of annexation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the national guard was marched to the parade grounds, where Minister Cooper administered the oath of allegiance to Col. Fisher. The colonel then administered it to his officers and the captains to the men. The regiment then escorted the naval battalions to their boats and returned to the drill shed to sign the rolls.

SPANISH COMMISSION.

Gen. Parrado, Adm. Landero and Marquis Montore for Cuba; Gen. Diaz, Com. Carrasco, Judge Leon, Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The state department received a call Monday from M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the peace protocol each government was to name its military commissioners within 10 days, their meetings to begin within 30 days. The ten days were up Monday, and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows:

For Cuba: Maj. Gen. Gonzales Parrado, Rr. Adm. Pastor Y Landero, Marquis Montore.

For Porto Rico: Maj. Gen. Ortega Y Diaz, Commodore of First Rank Vallarino Y Carrasco, Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila Y Leon.

To Review Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President McKinley will review the army of Santiago at Montauk Point, the time not being set as yet. Gen. Shafter and all his soldiers, who are not detained in the detention camp, will be at the Point the latter part of the week.

Kite-flying Machine.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 23.—Dr. Charles Zimmerman, of Frederick, after many experiments, has invented a flying machine which he claims will sail safely and evenly through the air. The machine looks like a huge kite and will have a public test soon.

Capt. Evans Ill.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It is said Monday night at Roosevelt hospital that Capt. Evans, of the battle ship Iowa, would be brought to that institution late Monday night or early Tuesday morning. The captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

MILES DELAYED.

General Macia Soon to Evacuate Porto Rico.

THE SITUATION AT PONCE.

Riots and Pillage is Being Rapidly Suppressed and Perpetrators of the Coiles Massacre to be Punished.

Special to The News

Ponce, Aug. 23.—The departure of General Miles, who was to have sailed last night for New Orleans, has been delayed. He was to have left on the Arkansas, Congressman Wadsworth accompaning him. General Brooke will return to-day to Guyanmo, where his headquarters will be located until his commission arrives, when he will proceed overland to San Juan.

Immediately upon his departure General Wilson's headquarters will be moved to this place. Major Biddle, Captain Fullington and Captain Hall will convey royal Spanish ensign captured at Guyanmo, which is the only one taken on the island, to Washington and present it to President McKinley, with General Wilson's compliments. Transports, the Massachusetts and Roumana, sailed to-day to Santiago to embark with troops. Whitney sailed for New Orleans.

Senator Pohez, editor of the San Juan Correspondencia, is here. He reports that Governor-General Macias is pushing preparations for the evacuation of the island. The obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed. General Macias will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

General Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail and it has been arranged to send them to Arecibo, an open port.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois regiments are without shoes. General Brooke, who is to be in command of the island, may leave General Wilson in direct command of the troops while he (General Brooke) is attending the sessions of the commission for Porto Rico.

It is reported that natives accused of the murder of a Spanish overseer near Yauco, have been arrested. Yesterday a famous guerilla figro was captured near Coamo and brought to jail here. He is accused of burning the village of Coto. He denies his guilt emphatically but admits having slain several Spanish soldiers.

General Macias has announced his intention of detecting and punishing the perpetrators of the Cailles massacre.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

Seven Men Lose Their Lives While Blasting in the Tunnel on the Chartiers Branch of the Panhandle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—A terrible accident by which seven men lost their lives occurred early Tuesday morning in the tunnel of the Chartiers division of the Panhandle railroad at Carnegie.

The work of tearing out the tunnel has been pushed night and day by a force of 200 men. Much blasting has been done, and although it is said every precaution had been taken to prevent casualties, from the reports received at the hour of writing this, it seems that by using too large a quantity of explosives, an unexpected amount of earth and rock was loosened, which caved in on the workmen.

The first report was that 15 of the men had met death, but it was later learned that but seven of those engulfed by the fall of a mass of rock and earth received fatal injuries.

Further particulars not obtainable at this hour.

The Fleet Will Not Assemble at Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Orders were issued by the navy department Monday which will prevent the assemblage of any large fleet at Hampton Roads. The large war ships will be sent to New York and Boston and torpedo boats to Newport, R. I. The only ships to remain at Fortress Monroe are auxiliary cruisers and tugs. These orders were issued owing to complaints of steamboat companies that a large fleet in the harbor at Hampton Roads would interfere seriously with navigation.

Adm. Schley Ill With Fever.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 23.—Adm. Schley is confined to his summer home in Westport by illness, and no one except his attendants are allowed to see him. The illness is pronounced a fever, the character of which is not yet known.

STAR POINTER—THE WORLD'S FASTEST HORSE.

On August 18, at Joliet, Ill., Star Pointer paced a mile in 1:59½, lowering the Ingalls track record of 2:02¾, made two years ago by Joe Patchen. It probably was the greatest achievement of the noted pacer. The track was estimated to be at least a second slow, and a chilly wind swept across the course. Despite these unfavorable conditions Star Pointer came within a quarter of a second of equaling his world's record of 1:59¼, made twice under conditions absolutely perfect. As it was, he paced the fastest mile ever made in Illinois, and the third fastest in the world, the others also being made by himself.

Convicts Suffocated.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Berliner Post affirms that 31 out of the 500 prisoners died of suffocation and overcrowding while being taken in the Siberian convict ship Angara from Tieum, Siberia, to the capital, Tomak.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.

FLOUR—New spring patent, $4.15@4.75; spring fancy, $3.90@4.10; spring family, $3.25@3.75; winter patent, $3.50@3.65; fancy, $3.25@3.45; family, $2.75@3.00; extra C, $2.40@2.60; low grade, $2.00@2.25; rye, northwestern, $2.75@3.00.

WHEAT—Sales: Sample red, track, 67c.

CORN—Sales: Yellow car, track, 30c; No. 2 mixed, track, 33c; mixed car, track, 32c; No. 2 white, track, 33½c.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 22c; No. 3 mixed, track, 20½c.

HOGS—Select shippers', $3.95@4.00; select butchers', $3.95@4.00; fair to good packers, $3.85@3.95; fair to good light, $3.80@4.05; common and roughs, $3.20@3.75.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers', $4.50@4.90; good to choice butchers', $4.35@4.75; fair to medium butchers', $3.60@4.25; common, $2.85@3.25.

SHEEP—Extras, $3.90@4.15; good to choice, $3.30@3.80; common to fair, $2.25@3.15.

LAMBS—Extras, $6.00@6.15; good to choice, $5.25@5.85; common to fair, $3.75@5.00.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $6.00@6.50; common and large, $3.75@5.75.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.

WHEAT—August, 66c; September, 68c; December, 61½c; May, 63½c.

CORN—August, 29½c; September, 29¾c; December, 29¾@29½c, May, 32c.

OATS—August, 19¾c; September, 19⅝c; December, 20½c; May, 22½c.

BARLEY—No. 2 September, 45c.

RYE—August, 41@41½c; September, 39½c.

THE SICK AT MONTAUK.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Ill With Typhoid Fever Now.

Special to The News:

Montauk Point, Aug. 23.—There are twelve hundred men in the hospitals here. Of these nine hundred are in the general hospital and annex and three hundred are in the hospital at Detention camp. Many of these in the general hospital are improving and are being discharged daily. Total typhoid cases is 225. It is the idea of the authorities to remove the sick to nearby hospitals in the cities.

THIRTEEN YEARS SERVICE.

Charles Denby, United States Minister, Returns From China.

Special to The News.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Charles Denby, late U. S. minister to China, has arrived after thirteen years service in the Orient.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Col. John Hay, the retiring American ambassador, will sail for New York on the steamer Teutonic on September 14.

The Fillmore County bank, of Preston, Minn., has failed. M. R. Todd, cashier, assigns as the reason that he has lost heavily in wheat options. The deposits are about $50,000.

At New York the death is announced of Charles Edward Pratt, founder of the Bicycling World, first president of the League of American Wheelmen and a pioneer in bicycling.

Requisitions for pensions have been approved as follows: Washington, D. C., $1,990,000; San Francisco, $550,000; Columbus, O., $3,950,000; Boston, $1,850,000; Augusta, Me., $740,000; Detroit, $1,700,000.

The plant of the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Co., located at Pyrites, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown. The loss is placed at $300,000, and there was an insurance of $20,000.

Adm. Sampson arrived in Washington Monday, and reported at the navy department Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Soon afterward he went to the white house, accompanied by Acting Secretary Allen.

Secretary of War Alger has joined the president, Acting Secretary Allen and Adm. Sampson in conference over the work of the commission to arrange evacuation. Adm. Schley, who was expected, did not appear at the white house.

Stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Co., of Boston, at a meeting Monday, ratified the action of the board of directors, taken July 20, to reinsure their risks in the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and wind up the affairs of the company.

Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, judge advocate, has been designated as secretary and recorder of the commission on government of Cuba. The colonel has been in Porto Rico with the army of invasion and will reach this country in a day or two.

A dispatch from Budapest to a London news agency says that Sunday, while a regiment was crossing a pontoon bridge over the River Maros, near Hoad, the bridge collapsed. Three hundred men were immersed, and it is feared that 80 were drowned.

Private James G. Walters, of troop D, 6th cavalry, who was one of the first party of sick soldiers sent to the New Haven (Ct.) hospital from Montauk Point, is dead of typhoid fever. He was about 20 years of age and belonged in Knox Forks, Knox county, Ky.

The opposition parties, supported by the press and public opinion, are urging the Spanish government to resist the American pretentions in the Philippines. The belief is general that Germany, Russia and France will oppose America's annexing any considerable portion of the archipelago.

The United States auxiliary naval force, which a week ago consisted of 61 vessels in commission, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, was reduced to 25 vessels, and by the end of next week it will have disappeared altogether until another war shall call it into service.

Notices have been posted at Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, to the effect that the services of all the extra men who were put to work since the outbreak of the war will be dispensed with on September 1. About 700 persons are affected by the order. The reduction in force will reduce the daily output from 150,000 to 40,000 cartridges.

The post office department has advertised for steamboats and Star Route contracts in the following states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. The contracts will run for four years from July 1, 1899. The routes to be provided for number 5,260, and the total payment for this service each will approximate one million dollars.

ARE PACKING UP.

Preparing to Remove the Archives at the Public Buildings in San Juan.

REFUGEES RETURNING TO THE CITY.

Evil Disposed Persons Trying to Stir Up Racial and Religious Prejudices Amongst the Ignorant Classes.

Telegraph Communication With All Parts of Porto Rico Opened—Spanish Authorities Doing Everything to Preserve Order.

Special to The News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: Order prevails here, although some evil-disposed persons are trying to stir up radical and religious prejudices among the ignorant portion of the public. The sooner the commission arrives to settle matters and dispel clouds, the better for the future. The streets of San Juan are filled with furniture-laden carts and people returning from the suburbs. At the palace and the other government buildings the work of packing the archives is already going on. Senor Camo, the captain general's chief of staff, has resigned. It is understood he owns considerable property here. His resignation is likely to be accepted.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the island was opened Sunday and permits granted to those who desire to visit Ponce and other ports. The Spanish authorities are doing everything possible to preserve order. One of the first necessities on the part of the Americans will be a strong police force. There is great anxiety here regarding the probable changes in financial and judicial matters. Reasonable haste is considered advisable. The steamer Ibo Bosch on Thursday brought the first news since the blockade. There was an exciting scene when she arrived. One paper here warns the natives that the Americans are prejudiced against the colored race.

It is still impossible for large ships to enter the harbor, and there have been no importations yet. There are some signs of a scarcity of foodstuffs. Gen. Macias Monday morning received a long dispatch from Gen. Miles. Both agree to do the utmost to preserve order. The generals communicate every day about the news received from Washington. Many merchants have ordered extensive importations. The mines in the harbor are being raised. The chief of marines is doing all possible with a small staff to raise obstructions at the entrance to the port, but he has no implements.

The Cruiser St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul will arrive at Cramp's shipyard late Monday afternoon. The St. Paul will be returned to the International Navigation Co. by the government as soon as she is put in the same condition as when the great liner was chartered for naval service.

Ports Open to Spanish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The secretary of the treasury has decided that under existing conditions there are no reasons why Spanish vessels should not enter, load and clear at ports in the United States. Collectors of customs were instructed to this effect Monday.

To Be Returned to State Camps.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 23.—The Ohio boys, in fact those of every state represented in the 2d division, 1st corps, were in happier spirits Monday night. Just after dress parade Monday evening a mounted courier from corps headquarters came dashing down the main road past the camp spreading the news that the orders for the removal of the division to Knoxville had been revoked and that orders would be issued Tuesday morning for the immediate return of all troops now at Camp Thomas to their state camps.

Will Be Shot.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 23.—Private Taylor, 10th regiment, at Augusta, will be court-martialed and shot for a murder committed Friday night. Negroes are greatly excited over it.

Woman Drowns Herself.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—An unknown woman partially disrobed on the Mississippi river bank, at the foot of Mesamac street and plunged to death in the water. Three hundred and five dollars was found in the clothing left on the bank. The woman was well dressed.

Monday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $278,264,486; gold reserve, $205,069,372.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Bland's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. 25 elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P. Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations. A. S. Manhart, Prop. Popular prices.

The Herrod, E. Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates, $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. R. Attleberger, Propr.

INSURANCE.

O. F. Nemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 19 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 40, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. Melndoe fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 331 North Main.

Five hundred stoves wanted into store by the City Truck and Storage House. Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 236 S. Main street. New 'phone 136.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor, Telephone for Contatorium. No. 406 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 451.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Chas. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 201 South Main street. 'Phone 19.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 155. 109 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 166. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 128 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Geo. B. Christie, manufacturer and refinisher of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Fitting violin bows a specialty. C. W. Vogle, 109 E. North St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 16, 1898 at 4:15 o'clock a. m

No.			
	SOUTH.		
7	arrives daily		2:27 a m
7	leaves "		2:32 a m
11	" "	except Sunday	9:45 a m
1	arrives "	" " "	9:45 a m
1	leaves "	" " "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "		12:20 p m
5	leaves "		12:35 p m
3	arrives "		4:00 p m
3	leaves "		4:05 p m
13	arrives "		9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves		7:45 a m
	NORTH.		
2	arrives daily, except Sunday		8:20 a m
2	leaves " " "		8:25 a m
14	leaves "		5:55 a m
6	arrives "		11:30 p m
6	leaves "		11:55 p m
4	arrives "	except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves "	" " "	4:35 p m
10	arrives "		9:00 p m
12	arrives "		1:25 a m
12	leaves "		1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives		7:40 a m
70	" " leaves		7:45 a m
62	" " arrives		10:20 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

No.		
	EAST FROM LIMA.	
4.	Daily	7:25 a m
6.	Daily	8:30 a m
36.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
28.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:30 p m
2.	Daily	10:50 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA	
15.	Daily	2:00 a m
5.	Daily	3:23 a m
29.	Daily except Sunday	9:50 a m
9.	Daily	2:50 p m
35.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

No.		
	GOING NORTH.	
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a.m
2	Daily	6:15 a.m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	6:45 p.m
	GOING SOUTH.	
5	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	7:45 a.m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:22 p.m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:15 p.m
7	Sunday only	12:20 a m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June 26, 1898.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:25 a m
3	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
31	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
13	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:53 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:24 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
32	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:30 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 23, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 5:45 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:05 a m
No. 3 leaves 2:20 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:20 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5:45 a. m. and 2:20 p. m., make direct connections for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 76 Public Square. Telephone 60.

E. E. FISHER,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

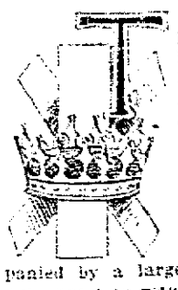
In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

No.		
	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:50 a m
3	arrives	2:25 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:45 p m
129	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
4	leaves	7:20 a m
4	arrives	1:25 p m
4	leaves	1:45 p m
2	arrives	7:35 p m
2	leaves	7:50 p m
128	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	8:10 p m

LIKE OTHER KINGS.

FRISKY OLD MONARCH OF BELGIUM.

King Leopold Is Coming to Cast Sheep's Eyes at the Maidens of America—Said to Be Looking Up American Capital.



THE London papers announce that King Leopold of Belgium will soon start on an extended yachting cruise across the Atlantic. Most of his time will be spent in the United States waters, they state. He will be accompanied by a large retinue. He does not expect to return until late in the autumn.

The announcement that King Leopold is to visit this country is enough to send a tremor through the heart of every opera songstress and pretty soubrette on the stage, to say nothing about the shameless women of the 400 in New York. Especially will the New York state be set in a flutter, for preceding cablegrams have announced that it is the king's intention to stay some time in that city.

King Leopold is popularly known as the "Crazy King of Belgium." But there is really nothing crazy at all about the old gentleman. He simply has enjoyed the society of every stage beauty and every other kind of beauty who would permit him to lavish attentions upon her. That is hardly acting like a lunatic. It strikes one as quite sensible, especially as the king does not have to foot the bills. That part of the program is attended to by his loyal subjects. Leopold is only a moral degenerate. Society will consequently embrace him.

Although King Leopold's long beard is now almost white, and thereby he enjoys a most venerable appearance, yet he is not so far past the meridian of life. He is just on the shady side of middle life and of unimpaired vigor. He has gained world-wide fame for his gallantries.

There have been several episodes in the life of King Leopold that have attracted much newspaper comment. He was one of those who were mentioned prominently in the crusade of William T. Stead against the "Maiden Tribute" scandals in London. King Leopold has been a frequent visitor to London and was well versed in its seamy side. The attention which this revelation of Mr. Stead attracted, however, did not deter the amorous king from visiting London almost as often as of yore, and he still continues to find fascination in the metropolis of Great Britain.

Subsequently to his "Maiden Tribute" feats King Leopold gained much unenviable notoriety in connection with his attentions to Mlle. Cleo de Merode, she with the hair bandeaux over her ears.

When Cleo first appeared in Brussels King Leopold became her absolute slave. He followed her around like a well-trained lap poodle and was ever ready to buy diamonds by the bushel, or houses, or horses, or anything that the willful, capricious and extravagant Cleo thought she wanted. When she left Brussels for Paris the king followed her and regularly sat in a box at the playhouse where she was appearing.

He never failed to send her a superb bouquet nightly and she fairly glittered with diamonds. He gave her so many jewels and she wore so many of them at once that she shimmered and flickered much after the fashion of an electric light beacon, and she literally dazzled Paris by her splendor. When the king found Cleo an old story he turned his attention to other opera singers and to other ladies of the vaudeville stage and of the "legitimate." These benefited materially by his notice. Not only did they gain advertising, but worldly wealth. King Leopold's reputation for generosity precedes him everywhere, and the wily divinity upon whom he casts the eye

KING LEOPOLD.

of favor usually stipulates for diamonds in advance before she permits his attentions.

Johnson Beats Smith.

The Johnsons fill sixteen and one-half closely packed pages in the new Chicago city directory, while the erstwhile triumphant Smiths come limping along with three pages less. Third place goes to the Andersons; Browns and Millers tie for fourth, and then comes the lonesome Joneses.

Flag with 83 Stars.

An American flag, with eighty-three stars, which floats over a tug in New York harbor, has a history. Each star stands for a life saved by Capt. Grace, commanding the boat, during the forty years he has served as captain and pilot on the river and sound

OLD AGE AND YOUTH.

Alexander Belleville, the East St. Louis man whose many matrimonial experiences were recounted in the papers recently, has made a successful attempt to add another wife to his already lengthy list. Belleville is 57 years old and has had seven wives in 42 years, whose terms of service in his household ranged from three hours to thirteen years. All of them died—"on his hands," as he put it. Their ages varied from 15 years to 40 at the time of union and collectively they represented a great many types of womanhood. One Indian woman with whom he lived the longest was included in the lot.

Belleville's happiest days were passed with his first wife, who was 15 when he married her. After trying six others with whom he became acquainted, with the various foibles of femininity that come between childhood and old age, Belleville determined that youth was the thing for him in a wife, and so he courted 15-year-old Josephine Miller. It was "Josie" who accompanied him to the marriage license office at the court-house the other day. "Josie" was anxious to become the eighth Mrs. Belleville. "Josie's" mother went with the couple. She gave her consent willingly and there was nothing for the recorder to do but issue the license. "Josie" was in a short dress. She hadn't enough hair to "do up behind" and so it hung down her back in a braid. She was just a slip of a girl who would have been taken for old man Belleville's youngest child had it not been for the presence of his son, about 9 years old. Belleville's oldest son, who is 21 years old, was also of the party. Belleville laughed and chuckled merrily after getting the legal

BELLEVILLE AND HIS BRIDE.

document permitting him to wed the little girl.

NEW YORK'S SUICIDE ROW.

Seven Hundred Attempts at Self Destruction a Year.

When a call is rung in at Bellevue hospital from a particular quarter of New York city the ambulance surgeon always adds a stomach pump and a bottle of ammonia to his equipment for the trip. He has been called to suicide row, and the ratio of probability is 100 to 1 that he must attend upon a suicide.

There is a "Suicide Row" in New York. The police and Bellevue hospital officials know the district by no other name. It extends from Rivington street to Seventh street, and from Third avenue to East river. Every year there are 700 or more attempts at suicide on the "Row." Two hundred and seventy-five of these are women, 425 by men.

The men try to kill themselves because they are crazed or debilitated by drink, or are despondent owing to ill health or poverty. Women seek to die chiefly because of disappointment in love.

Men prefer to shoot themselves. Women fancy poison. Of the 425 men who seek to end their lives on Suicide Row each year 250 try the gunshot method. Of the 275 women, 180 take poison, and 150 of these choose carbolic acid. The rest take paris green.

Suicide Row is populated by foreigners living in tenements. Germans, Slavs, Hungarians, Swedes, Fins and Russians there are plenty, but of Americans few or none. This is the beginning of high tide on Suicide Row. The number of self-inflicted deaths will rise steadily until late in September, when it will wane. Last year 500 of the attempted suicides in the Row took place in the summer. Medical skill and prompt attendance saved many of the 700. Most of the victims beg to be saved. From the prisoners' ward in the hospital cries for help may be heard in a dozen strange tongues at once.

There are fashions even in suicide. It is observed that there are paris green fads, and carbolic acid fads, and pistol fads. Sometimes thirty cases, all victims of the same kind of poison, follow each other in quick succession to the ward. Then, quick as the shifting of a woman's whim, the chosen means of death changes.

Suicide Row is principality with a capital. The capital is known as "the Suicide Block of Suicide Row." It is the dark, noisome quarter on Third avenue, between Avenue A and Avenue B. The dwellers on Suicide Row keep small tailor shops, or they work in cigar factories, or tiny, uninviting markets.

A few of them are poor, wandering musicians. They live in the stuffy atmosphere of crowded tenements. They drink cheap, adulterated liquors. They read a good deal of pessimistic philosophy. They brood over the misfortunes of life as bats hover in the darkness. Suicide is the ultimate goal of such a career.

JUST A SMILE.

One of the heroes in Cuba was given to indulging in the flowing bowl; not a mild indulgence, either, but a rip-roaring, whoopsnorting indulgence that is simply terrific in its mildest aspect. One day before he had floated over to the shores of the Gem of the Antilles, the colonel of his regiment called him into his tent for the purpose of talking to him like a father, as he had known him for years.

"Now, look here, John," said the colonel, kindly, "what do you mean by this sort of thing?"

"I mean to quit, colonel," he responded.

"You've said that a million times. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are a man of more than ordinary intelligence, you have nice people at home, you are of a good family, you are quick to learn the duties of a soldier, you are clean, you look well, you keep your accoutrements in fine condition, you are obedient, you are always willing to take your share of the hardships, you never complain, and in fact you are a model soldier with one exception."

"What's that, colonel?" asked John, just a shade leerily, it must be confessed.

"You will get drunk."

"Is that all, colonel?"

"That's enough, isn't it?"

John steadied himself by the colonel's table.

"Now, colonel," he said, as volunteers have a way of talking to their superiors, "if I'm all these good things that you say I am, why not let he drinking go with the balance? You don't expect to get all the cardinal virtues for $13 a month, do you?"—Washington Star.

At the battle of New Hope Church, between Atlanta and Chickamauga, Gen. Walker sent Major William H. Ross, who was on his staff, to ascertain from Gen. Wheeler, who occupied an advance position, what was in his front.

He found the General on his horse, with one leg over the pommel of the saddle. Saluting him, Major Ross said:

"Gen. Walker intends to make a charge at this point, and would like to know if the enemy has a masked battery in front of us."

"I don't know, Major," Gen. Wheeler replied, "but I can soon find out," and swinging into position in his saddle, he galloped up to a slight eminence, accompanied by Major Ross and his staff, and planted a guidon. A moment later a puff of smoke in the distance and the spattering shriek of a shell as it flew over them, showed what was ahead.

Turning to Major Ross, the General said: "Give Gen. Walker my compliments, and say there is a masked battery in front of us."

Major Ross ventured the remark that it was a rather risky way of unmasking a battery.

"The first shots always fly high," was the cool reply. "It's the shots that follow that are dangerous."

"When I returned and reported to Gen Walker," said the Major, "I requested him to send some one else the next time he wished batteries unmasked by Gen. Wheeler."—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Mrs. Horace Greeley had a strong antipathy to kid gloves, and never wore them on any occasion. One day, it is said, she met Margaret Fuller on the street, and instead of greeting her with any usual salutation, she touched Margaret's hand with a shudder, exclaiming: "Skin of a beast! Skin of a beast!"

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Margaret, in surprise. "What do you wear?"

"Silk," returned Mrs. Greeley, "silk always."

Margaret touched her hand and shuddered, saying, "Entrails of a worm! Entrails of a worm!"—Exchange.

Mr. Housekeep: "Did you ask the new girl why she left her last place?"

Mrs. Housekeep (in amazement): "Why certainly not. I never look a gift horse in the mouth. If she hadn't left her last place she wouldn't be here."

"To think," said the visitor, "that you will have to go through life an ex-convict."

"Well, miss," replied Crowbar Claude, "to tell you the truth, just at present there ain't nothing I'd like more to be."—Washington Star.

"Bobby," cried Tadley to his young hopeful, angrily, "my father used to whip me when I behaved as badly as you are doing."

"Well," answered Bobby thoughtfully, "I hope I'll never have to tell my little boy that."—Truth.

"Has your daughter made her debut yet, Mrs. Green?"

"I don't think she has. She ain't obliged to make her own things you know. We can afford to buy the best."

"I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for $5,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?"

"Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."—Harlem Life.

Mrs. Grab—Are you going to have your darter take music lessons?

Mrs. Gadd—No, I guess not. She hain't no ear for music.

Mrs. Gabb—Well, I wouldn't be discouraged at that; mebbe she might learn to play classic, anyhow.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

TO SARATOGA, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, C. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

TO PITTSBURG, PA.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C. H. & D. only $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1898—Agents of the C. H. & D. Ry. north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d inclusive, good going date of sale good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C. H. & D. Ry will sell round trip tickets at $20.50.

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IN ACTION.

When the blue-black waves are tipped
with white and the balmy trade-
winds blow,
When the palm-crowned coast in the
offing lies, with sands like the
driven snow,
When the mighty hulls of the battle-
ships—the nation's strength and
pride—
And the ghoulike little torpedo boats
are lying side by side,

When all is still save the screaming
gulls, as they circle high overhead,
When naught is heard on the steel-
bound decks save the watchers'
measured tread,
When far to windward a tiny cloud
floats up from the grim old fort,
Then the piercing scream of a shrapnel
shot and the ten-ton gun's report.

Then armored decks are alive with life,
and the calls to quarters blow,
Then the gun crews stand beside their
guns and the stokers sweat below,
Then the jingling bells in the engine-
room clamor and call for speed,
And the thousand tons of hardened
steel shake like a wind-tossed
reed.

Now the guns of the fort are belching
flame and the shot and shell fall
fast,
Now three are down by the forward
gun and six in the lighting mast;
Now the ships rush on in majesty while
the gunners hold their breath
And pray to their God to spare them
still from the harbor's hidden
death.

Now a string of fluttering signal flags
from the bridge of the flagship
fly;
Now the gatlings, rapids and twelve-
inch guns with a crashing peal
reply,
Now the smoke hangs low o'er the
shot-torn wave, dark death lurks
in the air,
And never a word by the guns is said
while they spit and boom and
flare.

The fleet steams up in battle array,
and the broadsides crash and
roar,
While the rumble and rip from the
enemy's guns reply from the
smoke-hung shore,
The once white decks run red with
blood, while the surgeons work
below,
And fort and fleet, with shot and shell,
pay back each blow for blow

At last a flag of truce is raised and
gleams through the drifting
smoke,
And the havoc and wreck of a gun is
seen where a ten-inch shrapnel
broke.
At last the guns of the fleet are still
and now from far and near
Are heard the shouts of a victor's crew
as they answer cheer with cheer

The shrilly call of the bo's'n's mate the
crew from quarters pipes,
And the dead are stretched on the
quarter deck, wrapped in the
stars and stripes,
While the setting sun sinks in the west,
a blazing ball of fire
Lighting the scene of a battle fought
and the carnage of man's desire
—Anon.

DAVE.

Sprawling down one hill and half-way up another was a little village. At the corner of its main street stood the White Lion Inn. The sun poured yellow light through the bar windows on to the sanded floor and on the figures of two men who sat talking at a table.

'I tell you he's sweet on my cousin Phoebe, d—n him!" exclaimed the younger man, bringing his fist down on the table

"And what's that got to say to it?" replied the other, in a slow, heavy voice. 'Josh Tuckett 'ull never see no darter o' his married to a drunkard."

"Dave ain't no drunkard. He takes his glass and goes out. Dang him, I wish he wor"

The elder man leaned forward and caught hold of the button of his companion's coat.

"Answer me this, 'Cummas Rod," he said. "Didn't his father die o' drink?"

'Ay, sure."

'And his grandfather afore him?"

'Ay, certain."

'Ain't his three brothers lyin' 'n the churchyard at this very minet, reg'lar soaking the place wi' spirits' The grass river growed casual over their graves the same as it did over t'other folks"

What's that got to do wi' Dave?'

Why, begore, he'll come to the like sooner or later, mark my words if he don't. He's a drunkard now—at heart. Scores o' times I've reckoned to hear his throat split and crack when the drink drizzles down it.'

A heavy flush rose to Rod's face. "And may it; the sooner the better,' he said.

'You and he wor thick enough as boys,' replied the old man, rising and regarding him curiously.

Rod turned away and went back to the bar "Didn't I tell 'ee that he be sweet on my cousin and her on him," he answered, in a sullen voice

There was a sound of footsteps, and Dave entered, the old man taking his departure at the same time. Rod glanced with quick scrutiny at the newcomer's gaunt but boyish face, as, dropping his bag of tools, he flung sixpence on the counter.

"A half-and-half, Tom," he said. "My throat ba reglar dring'd (squeezed up) with thirst"

The flush on Rod's face receded, leaving it ashen gray. He filled a small glass to the brim with spirits and pushed it across the bar. Dave swallowed the contents at a gulp and stood fingering the glass nervously.

"Take another nip," said Rod.

"Naw, wan ba enuff, thank 'ee."

"Come, I'll stand yer."

Dave's thin white face reddened. "I dursn't," he said, turning away and picking up his bag of tools.

The innkeeper burst into a rough laugh. "You puts me in mind of a maid before her first kiss, terrib'e afraid, but wonderful willing," he replied. "Come," he urged, unsteadily, 'drink me success to something I've set my mind on."

There was silence a moment.

"Ba it summat pertikler speshil?" Dave asked at length.

"I told 'ee I'd set my mind on it."

"Drink ba kindidling tempisome," Dave muttered, half to himself, as he watched Rod fill two glasses with spirits. 'Wull," he added, gulping down the spirits with feverish impatience, "may 'ee git what 'ee want and more."

Rod looked at him a moment, his lips twitching. "To the damnation of Dave Vlint, body and soul!" he exclaimed, and draining the glass, flung it across the bar at the wall opposite. For a moment the two men regarded each other in silence; then Dave turned on his heel, halted a moment at the door, and glanced back. "Did 'ee mean they wuds?" he said.

"'Twor nort but a bit of fun," Rod answered, forcing a laugh.

"Ther ain't nort speshil vantysheeny (showy) in sich jokes," replied Dave and going out he left Rod alone He made his way through the street and up the hill behind the village where the pine trees stood massing the blue sky like heavy blue-green clouds Leaving the road he entered the wood by a footpath It was autumn, the ground was strewn with cones; overhead the wind soughed with the sound of the sea. Standing beside a broken stile was a girl; her chestnut hair, escaping from the kerchief that bound it, rippled and curled about her neck and forehead Dave started when he saw her, and advanced more slowly She came toward him, and they stood together; she was not tall; about as high as his heart.

'War's come to 'ee, Dave?" she exclaimed in a soft, guttural voice, 'it's dree weeks since you've been a-nigh me"

He was silent, averting his eyes as if he were afraid to look into hers.

"You made me love 'ee, you made me love 'ee" she burst out, her voice trembling, "and now—"

'Phoebe, lass, 'tis better that I bide away.

"You shud 'ave thort o' that afore," she said bitterly.

"Aye, sartin I shud."

She caught hold of the two lapels of his coat. "Dave, Dave," she cried. "you don't love me arter all, and you swore me true down by the Wishing Well."

"I didn't love 'ee then the zame as I do now by a deal," he answered, taking her hands in his

"Oh, lad I can't fathom 'ee," she said with a sob.

"Sweetheart, 'tis the drink I'm afeared of. 'twill have me wan day like did my vatter and brothers afore me"

"But I bain't afeared'

"I might be cruel hard on 'ee, lass," he said pressing her hands tight against his broad chest 'A man can't answer for hissulf when the drink's upon him'

Her dark eyes filled with tears. "But I bain't afeard, Dave," she reiterated "I bain't afeard"

He looked at her with great tenderness "I dursn't dear heart; I dursn't' he said, and his voice shook

"Ther wad ba the times atween whiles,' she urged

Turning from her, he caught hold of a tree bough and steadied himself. "Lass, lass, don't put me in mind 'o 'em."

"You ain't loving me the zame as you did, or 'ee wudn't need no minding," she exclaimed brokenly. "And I ain't fallen off in looks" She came around the tree, stood in front of him, and, unbinding her kerchief, shook her thick chestnut hair about her shoulders. "See, Dave" she continued, "'tis vine and long for all it loses in the curl, and my voot, too Dave"—she kicked off her shoe—"'tis wonderful arched, and a deal smaller than the young ladies' up to the great house My arms, Dave"—she slipped back her sleeve—"they might be a chile's they're that bedimpled"

Stopping abruptly, she burst into tears. "Oh, lad, lad," she sobbed, "you bain't looking, you bain't looking."

He let go the branch of the tree took her in his arms and drew her close up against his breast He put back her head with gentle force and kissed her mouth and eyes, her throat and bosom. As they stood, molten in one mold, there came down the wind the sound of children's laughter; hearing it, the man and woman fell trembling, then apart.

They stood staring at each other like two people guilty of a crime.

"There ba them that might ba born after us" he said hoarsely.

She watched the sudden hardening of his mouth 'Must us mind on 'em?" she pleaded; "must us mind on 'em?"

"I end niver fo'ce no chile o' ours to bear wat I've been fo'ced to bear," he answered, "'twad ba devil's wark—I cudn't do it."

Her face grew white and hopeless. "I can't feel for the childer; I ain't no mother yet," she said, brokenly.

Desire shook him; he looked at her slight form that seemed to tremble into womanhood before his eyes, then, with an abrupt cry, he turned and left her.

She flung herself down and wept—through the trees her wailing followed him, yet his heart cried out so loudly that he knew not if the wailing came from her lips or his own. Long he wandered in the wood, but when night fell returned again to his cottage. Pushing open the door, the moonlight streaming in after him, he entered the small kitchen On the table, the cork withdrawn, was a bottle of spirits—the air reeled with the smell of it. He did not know whose hand had placed the bottle there, but his harsh thirst demanded slaking, and forced him forward. Clutching at his throat, striving to tear the thirst from it, he advanaced, the bottle glistening in the moonlight, looking as if it were alive. He cast an agonizing glance round the walls, seeking help from the familiar things, and his eyes fell on his gun. A sob of relief broke from him; he took down the gun, loaded it hurriedly, the smell of the spirits dripping onto his lips, he licking it down. He snatched the bottle from the table, shouldered his gun, and went out—up through the woods, past the broken stile, where the coarse grass lay pressed close to the earth, and Phoebe had flung herself down and wept. With averted face he passed the spot, and entered deep into the heart of the wood. At last he stopped; about him the trees grew close and thick; no eye but God's could see his shame. He leaned his gun up against a branch; the moonlight edged itself between the trees, and he held the bottle up.

"So yer have got the best o' me at last," he said; 'yer have got the best o' me at last"

The bottle glistened; he brought it nearer his lips, his thirst pressed for quenching, the thirst that he would slake before he shot himself.

'Yer smiling devil," he burst out, with sudden fierceness, 'yer reckon to catch me, do 'ee No, by hell! yer don't, I'll die wi'out tasting 'ee," and he dashed the bottle into fragments at his feet A moment later he had flung himself upon the ground, striving to lick the spirits with his tongue.

Dog that I ba, dog that I ba," he sobbed "No better than a dog—no better than a dog"

Sick with shame and horror, he regained his feet, he took a piece of cord from his pocket, made a loop in it, attaching one end to the trigger of the gun. He pressed the cold steel barrel up against his hot beating heart, and placed his foot in the loop. "A dog's death for a dog," he muttered.

The moonlight shone on him, on the gun, and on the broken bottle at his feet; the glistening glass attracted him and he stared at it, fresh thoughts crowding his brain. A tremor ran through him, raising his eyes, he fixed them on the moonlit heavens and gray windspun clouds "Thar ba zommat in me a'zide the dog," he said, slowly 'Ay, begore, I'll live game, I'll zee it droo" and drawing himself together, he turned his face once more on life.
—Zack, in Blackwood's Magaine.

Defenses of New York in 1813.

I have in my possession an old book of the bound copies or a weekly sheet published during the war of 1812, and called The War. While reading it over I found the following description of the defenses of New York at that time. It may interest your readers

A line of torpedoes, intended, if necessary, to stretch across the Narrows are completed and can at twelve hours' notice be placed to blow up most if not all, vessels attempting to pass Forts Richmond and Hudson. The forts on each side of the Narrows mount upward of 100 heavy cannon, with the necessary apparatus for heating shot. These, together with the numerous other forts in the harbor, it is supposed, will render this city perfectly safe from any attempt of the enemy."

This account is found printed under the issue of Thursday morning, July 27, 1813.—Letter to the Boston Transcript.

Small Kidney Pies

Small kidney pies are excellent and economical for either dinner or supper. Procure a half pound of ox kidney, cover with flour and water paste, plunge into boiling water, and boil four hours. When cooked, take the kidney from the water and remove the paste, which is merely utilized to keep in the gravy. Chop the kidney fine, and sprinkle over it one ounce of flour; melt one ounce of butter in a saucepan and toss in the floured kidney. When slightly browned, add one-quarter of a pint of milk, one desertspoonful each of ketchup and Worcester sauce, and allow all to boil Grease some patty-pans, line them with mashed potatoes, fill them with the kidney mixture, season with salt and pepper, and cover with a layer of potato. Smooth the potato with a knife, brush over with milk, and brown in a hot oven for a quarter of an hour.

Potato Soup—Pare eight medium-sized potatoes; boil them until fully done; drain the water into a dish and keep it. While very hot rub the potatoes through a sieve, pour the water in which they were boiled over them, add salt, pepper and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Dissolve one teaspoonful of flour in a cup and a half of cold, fresh milk, and when the soup boils stir this in gradually, keeping the liquid moving lest it burn Serve with toast in dice shape. The quantity is sufficient for six small helpings.

A drink for winter may be made from the wild berries, not from the cultivated, which have too little flavor. To eight quarts of the berries add one of good vinegar and let it stand three days stirring often. Then add three-fourths of a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, boil for half an hour. Strain and cork tight.

THEATRICAL TOPICS.

SOME SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN STAGELAND.

The Evolution of An Actor — Henry Irving's Younger Days—How He Appeared Before Fame Raised Him to the Heights of Olympus.

AMONG the theatrical [illegible] brought into view by the recent sale of a celebrated eastern collection was a copy of "The Players," a weekly theatrical journal published in London about forty years ago. The number for January 2 1860, has a critical review of Henry Irving's reading of Bulwer's "The Lady of Lyons." To us who now associate the name of the then unknown reader with the most extraordinary achievements of the nineteenth century stage, this frank criticism will show some touch of the prophetic spirit:

We all know the "Dramatic Reading" We have all—at least all who have served their apprenticeship to theatrical amusements—suffered the terrible infliction of the Dramatic Reader, but then with equal certainty we have all answered to the neat gentleman's call of a "Night with Shakspeare, with Readings, etc.," and have again undergone the insufferable bore of hearing our dear old poet murdered by the aspiring genius. Thinking somewhat as we have above written the other evening we wended our editorial way towards Crosby Hall, where our informant circular assured us Mr Henry Irving was about to read Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." We asked ourselves, who is Mr. Henry Irving? and memory, rushing to some hidden cave in our mental structure, answered —Henry Irving, oh! yes, to be sure; how stupid. We at once recollected that Mr. Irving was a gentleman of considerable talent, and a great favorite in the provinces We have often seen his name honorably figuring in the columns of our provincial contemporaries. Now we were most agreeably disappointed on this present occasion: for instead of finding the usual conventional, respectable-looking mediocrity, we were gratified by hearing the poetical "Lady of Lyons" poetically read by a most accomplished elocutionist, who gave us not only words but that finer indefinite something which proves incontestibly and instantaneously that the fire of genius is present in the artist. It would be out of place now to speak of the merits of the piece selected by this gentleman, but the merits appeared as striking and the demerits as little so as on any occasion of the kind in our recollection Claude's picture of his imaginary home was given with such poetic feeling as to elicit a loud burst of approval from his hearers, as also many other passages occurring in the play. The characters were well marked, especially Beausant and Madame Deschappelles, whilst the little part of Glavis was very pleasingly given Mr. Irving was frequently interrupted by the applause of his numerous and delighted audience, and at the conclusion was unanimously called to receive their marks of approval.

Maud Haslam or Marion Giroux will undertake the part in George H. Broadhurst's "Why Smith Left Home," to which the ill-fated Berenice Wheeler was first assigned. Miss Wheeler was a native of Kansas City As an amateur she gave sufficient promise to justify her ambition to adopt a stage career. She studied under John Stapleton in Chicago who paid her a high compliment when after a brief course of study he gave her the leading role in a special production On this occasion she attracted managerial attention, and was immediately engaged to

MAUD HASLAM.

play Anne Kruger with a road company presenting "The Charity Ball." Miss Wheeler achieved success, both in this play and in "The Wife." After touring for some seasons Miss Wheeler was engaged by Charles Hopper to play Miss Fannie in "Chimnie Fadden," and subsequently engaged for the leading role of Miss Arbuckle in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" produced at Hoyt's theater Shortly after this she married J B. Coleman and retired temporarily from the stage.

According to Hillary Bell the first knowledge of the modern system of acting was taught in London by Eleonora Duse But that system was understood and practiced in America with some success several years before our acquaintance with the Italian. Minnie Maddern was its first and still is its most distinguished American exponent. Of her disciples in this method Annie Russell and Maude Adams are most celebrated Many of our actresses could not understand the extraordinary hold which Miss Maddern and Miss Russell exercised over audiences until the arrival of Duse explained the fact that unconsciously our two young players had selected the right method in artistic expression Whereupon Georgia Cayvan and Viola Allen set themselves assiduously to the new style, but they could not acquire it. The youngest, and, in a popular sense, most successful, pupil of this system is Maude Adams, and there can be no doubt of her prosperity in England." If our cousins are pleased with Annie Russell their opinion of American art would be considerably broadened by a study of our Tess and Lady Babbie.

The New York Sun says that Alice Atherton sings negro songs in successful rivalry of May Irwin. "I Love Dat Man," is the refrain of the ditty, by no means exceptional, but which she gives with variety and humor. She puts more kinds of expressiveness into those four words than they would seem capable of holding. Neither she nor Miss Irwin ever lived in the south, yet their naturalness is the best merit of their performance. Marie Dressler fails to accomplish as much because of her exaggerations. She is too obviously struggling to get the negro characteristic. But Miss Irwin and Miss Atherton are self-contained and deliberate. They must have got their skill from observation from a distance, or at second hand. Miss Irwin is a Canadian and had spent most of her time in New England before going on the stage twenty years ago. Alice Atherton may have been born in the middle west, but for years has lived in London. Yet the negro unction is natural in both of these singers, whether they got it by way of the south or not The age of actresses is a delicate question to discuss. They, above all other women,

ALICE ATHERTON.

are only as old as they look, and, in a secondary way, as young as they act. Alice Atherton was an actress in Lydia Thompson's burlesque company over twenty years ago. Then, as the Duchess says in "The Gondoliers, she was "by no means a beginner." Today she dances with the ease and grace of experience and the agility of youth. She acts much younger than she looks. She can turn an ankle with the spirit of half the youngsters in the Casino ballet and with twice as much natural grace as any of them Yet her own daughter on the London stage is nearer their age. She attempts more dancing than May Irwin does A few steps that are as light as any that the adipose Peter Dailey indulges in are Miss Irwin's usual allowance. But Miss Atherton takes as many as she needs to, and does them as if she were equal to as many more.

Sir Henry Irving in closing his season at the London Lyceum announced that next season he will produce "Richard II." and Sardou's "Robespierre." The London Chronicle remarks that the title part of the Shakspeare play should suit Sir Henry to a nicety, and presumably Miss Ellen Terry will play the queen. "King Richard II." was one of Charles Kean's most brilliant spectacles during the fifties Many elderly playgoers still remember the scenes of Westminster Hall, the lists at Coventry, the privy council chamber, the garden and particularly the historical interlude of the entry into London of victorious Bolingbroke and the wretched king. Edwin Booth was the last American actor to play Richard II. His one performance of it in Detroit was given in May, 1876, at C. J. Whitney's Fort street theater. Frederick Warde was the Bolingbroke.

George H Maxwell, after an absence of ten years from the dramatic stage, will return next season with his own company in repertory His season will open September 1, touring Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Each one of his productions will be featured. All paper and scenery special, and he will surround himself with a capable company The repertory will include "A Celebrated Case," "The Dead Heart," "The French Spy," and "Ingomar." A. A. Nudge will be business manager. Carra Melbourne has been engaged for the company.

Richard Mansfield paid Bernard Shaw $14,000 in royalties last season for his two plays, "The Devil's Disciple" and "Arms and the Man," and he thinks he has a perfect right to "roast" the English dramatist occasionally. He grumbled somewhat about the amount of money he was forced to pay Shaw, and Mr. Palmer, his manager, reminded him that he ought to be thankful for so good a play. "So I am thankful," replied Mansfield, "so I am, and every night I go down on my knees and thank God for giving me so good a play. But I must confess I also say, 'Oh, God, why did it have to be by Shaw?'"

LOVE'S DREAM WRECKED.

They were swinging in a hammock,
He and she;
Gentle winds were sweetly blowing
O'er the sea.

He was strong and brave and handsome,
She was sweet,
And he kept the hammock going
With his feet.

Would you know the tale he told her,
As they swung?
Ah, it was the sweet, old story—
They were young.

E'en the leaves, it seemed, were bending
Down to hear
Those fair words that he was pouring
In her ear.

E'en the birds and gentle breezes
Seemed to stay,
Charmed by what that gallant lover
Had to say.

Unto her it seemed a lovely
Waking dream.
But, at length, she left the hammock
With a scream.

In a trice her airy castle
Was a wreck—
She had found a caterpillier
On her neck!
—Chicago News.

PITH AND POINT.

"He seems to have been having a rocky time lately." "Yes; he is a geologist."

He—"Mr. Styles is a self-made man." She—"Well, I consider him a very poor architect."

Teacher—"Tommy, what is a knight errant?" Tommy—"Pattin' out the cat."—Indianapolis Journal.

Jiggs—"Is Spain an absolute monarchy?" Juggs—"I judge so. The king is a mere child."—Puck.

"By the way, what is a perfect gent?" "A perfect gent is an imperfect gentleman."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Why don't you get out of debt?" "I haven't time. It keeps me busy getting in."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Miss Expert—"Did you like your first ride on your new wheel." Miss Beginner—"I was completely carried away with it."

"What made Plodder think of taking up literary work?" "Someone offered him a penny for his thoughts."—Minneapolis Gazette.

"Could you love a man who was cowardly, Julia?" "Well, I should want him to have courage enough to propose."—Chicago Record.

Ned—"That man appears to have a lot of good horse sense." Ted—"Of course; he's a graduate of a veterinary college."—New York World.

"Your guest didn't stay long?" "No, you see, she begged me to treat her like one of the family. I did, and now she's gone."—Moonshine.

"What made you give that blind man a plugged nickel?" "People will take it from him when they wouldn't from me."—Chicago Record.

He—"What is it about Whirly that throws all the other fellows in the shade?" She—"I guess it must be his family tree."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Murray Hill—"Spiffins boasts that he is a self-made man." Mr. Point Breeze—"Then why did he make a fool of himself?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Here, send these clothes back to the laundry; they belong to someone else." "Are you sure?" "Yes; I counted them, and there are just as many pieces as I sent out."—Buffalo Courier.

Hatterson—"I hear your boy is studying under a tutor, preparatory to entering college. How is he getting on?" Catterson—"Great! In the last three months he has increased two inches around the chest."—Judge.

"Do you think Spain would be willing to cede the Canaries?" asked Mrs. Snaggs. "Never kept canaries, and don't know anything about canary seed," replied Mr. Snaggs, irrelevantly.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mrs. Houser—"I suppose you'll be surprised to hear that Mrs. Tunglash's mind is completely gone." Houser—"Not a bit. I've heard her give Tunlash a piece of it so often I've wondered at it lasting so long as it has."—Buffalo Courier.

Bullocks as Cavalry Remounts.

At the Homebush sale yards some days ago a Queensland bullock, dissatisfied with his surroundings and anticipating worse, cleared a seven-feet six-inch pen, and wantoned in liberty for a brief period. Beyond the the great height of the jump the affair would appear to possess but slender interest. But, surely, it suggests that the claims of this animal, both in the hunting field and in the ranks of war, have been overlooked. Topped by determined men, there would be no escaping the pursuit of such creatures. The wildest fox would go down before them, the staunchest square become a wreck. Even Pomeranian grenadiers could not be expected to stand when they found a flight of bullocks soaring over their bayonets. Now that war is in the air, the authorities should see to it that Australian riders are provided with the best mounts procurable. With such a troop, led by one I could name, who was evidently unacquainted with bovine peculiarities when he established his company, the country would be safe. Even their horns, while dangerous to an enemy, would offer a convenient point d'appui to a friend. When a country possesses resources of an exceptional character it would be absurd not to make the most of them.—Sidney (Australia) Mail.

Waste Land Profitably Utilized.

Five years ago a farmer in one of our country towns, who had on his farm a thorny little ravine of no value, set it with balm of Gilead shoots. He now gathers every spring from $80 to $100 worth of buds from the ravine, selling them to pharmacists.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALL.

The Republicans of Allen county, Ohio, are requested to meet in Delegate Convention in the city of Lima, Ohio, on Saturday, September 3rd, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the assembly room of the court house, for the purpose of choosing eighteen (18) delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, which is to be held in the city of Lima, Ohio, September 13th, 1898, to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to nominate candidates for county commissioner and infirmary director.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every twenty-five (25) votes cast for William McKinley, the Republican candidate for President in 1896, and one for each fraction of thirteen (13) or over. Upon this basis the representation of the several precincts will be as follows:

Amanda, 3; Auglaize, east, 7; Auglaize, west, 4; Bath, 5; German, 4; Elida, special, 2; Jackson, 7; Marion, 5; Delphos, First ward, 4; Delphos, Second ward, 3; Monroe, 9; Lima, First ward A, 4; Lima, First ward B, 3; Lima, Second ward, 8; Lima Third ward A, 12; Lima, Third ward B, 6; Lima, Fourth ward A, 6; Lima, Fourth ward B, 8; Lima, Fourth ward C, 9; Lima, Fifth ward, 11; Lima, Sixth ward A, 12; Lima, Sixth ward B, 9; Lima, Seventh ward A, 9; Lima, Seventh ward B, 6; Perry, 3; Richland, Beaver Dam, 2; Richland, Bluffton, 8; Shawnee, 5; Sugar Creek, 3; Spencer, 10. Total number of delegates, 197; necessary for a choice, 99.

Delegates to the county convention are required to be selected in the several precincts of the county by caucus, on Friday evening, September 2d, A. D. 1898, at 7.30 o'clock (central standard time), at the usual places of holding caucuses therein, and the precinct committeemen are hereby requested to give due notice thereof.

By order of the Allen County Republican Committee

C. V. RUMBAUGH, Ch'm Pro Tem.
S. L. ASHTON, Secretary.

Lima, Ohio, August 20, 1898.

IN PEACE AS IN WAR.

The American people emerge from the conflict with Spain with a renewed and lively conviction of being invincible in war. As fighters they feel that they are unexcelled, and the evidence is admitted to be strong by the foreign observers of it. But in the press of the country, in its original opinions and in the many expressions that through its columns come from private individuals, is proof on a colossal scale that the people of the United States are a people most powerful in peace.

The promptness with which the mass of the public, after the first battle of Manila, saw clearly into the question of the Philippines, and determined that that far distant and scarcely known territory should be part of our dominion, and the marvellous rapidity with which this feeling has penetrated the minds of those who at first condemned it and opposed it, denote a nation possessed of intellectual breadth and vigor, self-reliance, and the impulses of statesmanship, that are startling, not to say incredible.

Never has the American people had greater cause for confidence and hope in the future, and for pride and self-respect, than now, when the calls for the retention of the Philippines are heard in ever increasing volume.

COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New York, has made special request that the taxable assessment on his personal property be increased. The report that the Colonel is going to run for congress is evidently confirmed.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY'S name is last on the official list of rear admirals, but there are several private lists throughout the country which give him a much higher rank.

THE Ohio Democrats are to meet this week and try and decide what they are for this year besides Sorg's bar'l.

RICHARD CROKER is backing Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, for president.

DOLLAR MARK

Reached Yesterday—Pipe Line Quotations by the

Standard the Cause—Producers Expect a Still Further Advance—Large Stocks are Being Held.

There was no change in the price of oil to-day.

Says a dispatch from Pittsburg, "For the first time in two years oil again touched the dollar mark. It reached that point on the advance in pipe line quotations made by the Standard.

Oil has been advancing slowly for the past three months, a point or two at a time. The Standard has been forced to make steady advances to encourage field operations and the development of new territory. Considerable stocks of oil have been held by producers for some time past waiting higher prices, and some of them will hold for a further advance.

The extension of southwestern oil development into Tennessee has been disappointing to producers.

The Standard people do not seem to be in love with the Canadian oil field. At least that is the impression conveyed by recent movements. At the same time they have erected a refinery at Zarnia and are doing other things that would seem to be a contradiction of the above.

A WEST VA. RUSH

Ten rigs are going up in the territory adjacent to the Henderson and Johnson well below Williamstown. There is a great race to get the tools to running at the wells and some good drilling records will likely be made.

WANT TO RETAIN HIM.

Christ's Episcopal Church is Loth to Give Up Rev. Crawford.

Rector C. B. Crawford, of Christ's Episcopal Church, now Chaplain of the Second Ohio regiment, has sent in his resignation as pastor of the church in this city, stating that he knows not when he may return and does not wish to inconvenience the church by his absence. The Episcopalians are not pleased at the prospect of losing their pastor and at once sent him word for further information before accepting the resignation. From present indications the Second will soon be mustered out and all the boys will return. A rumor, unable to be verified, is in circulation that the regiment will be sent to Columbus this week.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Is the increasing prevalence of appendicitis another sign of good times?

† †

The American army of invasion in Porto Rico is somewhat hampered by having its guns along.

† †

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands says the war between Spain and the United States proved to be a disappointment. He must be among those who thought there were going to be two parties to it.

One fare for the round trip is the rate offered by the C., H. & D. for the fair at Toledo, August 23, 24 and 25, good returning until the 26th.

SUMMER IN COLORADO.

Special Tourist Tickets via Pennsylvania Lines.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the Centennial State within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania Lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., Cleveland, O.

Your Chance to Visit Petoskey and Mackinac Island.

Three excursions to these popular Northern Michigan resorts will be run via Pennsylvania Lines this season. The dates are Tuesday, Aug. 30th, Saturday, Sept. 3d and Wednesday, Sept. 7th. See F. A. Bauchens, ticket agent, Lima, O., about them.

eod Sept. 7

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

A DAY OF ROUTINE.

No Court Doings of Importance To-day—General Legal Matters.

There was no session of the court to-day and the routine of the offices was on the quiet order.

After hearing the arguments and evidence in the injunction case of [illegible] Tueman vs. The Inter State Gas Company et al., mention of which was made in THE NEWS, Judge Richie reversed his decision.

OVERRULED THE MOTION

Judge Sheets yesterday overruled the motion of the attorneys representing the contestants of the Lones will, and refused to grant a new trial.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION ASKED

Government by injunction seems to be the fad in the Allen county courts. Yesterday evening another injunction was asked for, H. W. Pontius and B. E. Crumrine being the plaintiffs. They made a claim against A. Mullen, et al., including the Trustees of the Fisher church, Jackson township. The litigation arises over an oil lease, plaintiffs averring they have been unable to secure a lease on 160 acres of land after an agreement had been entered into with said trustees.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Jacob P. Ward and wife to Joseph C. Thompson, inlot 513 in the west addition to Lima, $1,925.91.

James Hay and Isabella Hay to Lydia Newell, a tract of land in West Cairo, $50.

After the arguments in the Lones will case Judge Sheets yesterday took up the injunction matter of the C. H. & D. railroad to stop the D. & L. N. from crossing their tracks at Wapakoneta. Before the hearing fairly commenced, the attorneys announced that they had come to a decision among themselves and the court dismissed the matter.

ASSIGNS TO H. P. WILLIAMSON.

Frank S. Dietrich has filed papers of insolvency in the probate court in which he assigns two lots in McCullough's addition, together with other land, and all personal property to H. P. Williamson, for the benefit of his creditors.

Excursion to Petoskey and Mackinac Island via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Petoskey and Mackinac Island, the most popular resorts in Northern Michigan, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines, Aug. 30th, Sept. 3d and Sept. 7th. The round trip rate from Lima will be $10 to Petoskey and $11 to Mackinac Island. Tickets will be good going on regular trains on the dates specified and will be good returning thirty days. For special information on the subject apply to ticket agent F. A. Bauchens, at Lima, O. eod Sept. 7

Aug. 24th is the day for the big excursion from Lima to Columbus over the new road. $1.50 round trip, and free admission to the penitentiary. 1-3t

The quantity of food used in a 20 days' trip per an ocean greyhound, Bombay to London, with about 550 passengers, consists of eggs, 32,000; meat, 23,000 pounds; vegetables, 8,200 pounds; potatoes, 9 tons, ducks, 1,200; game and poultry, 1,400 head; fish, 11,000 pounds; flour, 44 barrels.

IN FAIRYLAND.

There is Plenty to Do in Teaching Birds and Animals and Looking After Wonders.

A fairy's life is by no means all play—"nothing to do and plenty of time to do it in;" not a bit of it! Idleness is misery, and "all play and no work" is if anything, worse than "all work and no play," and happiness is found between the two. A vast deal lies in taking a thorough interest in what one has to do and doing it with one's might, and of all work that of the fairies is perhaps most interesting.

In many parts of Fairyland there are hospitals where gnats, flies, bees and other humble creatures are taken in when injured and carefully tended. There are schools for teaching spinning to spiders and caterpillars and weaving to the weaver bird; schools for the blind, where moles may learn to burrow; swimming schools for fishes; flying schools for birds and such fishes as care to learn; perfume factories, where the perfume is made that scents the jasmine, sweet pea, the lily and the rose. There are storehouses, too, of splendid dreams and castles in the air. When you see a baby's face rippled with smiles as he sleeps you may be sure that the fairies are whispering beautiful thoughts or showing him lovely pictures.

But the part of Fairyland to which Nienack had come was devoted to quite different occupations; it was the store-place of wonders. Here the aurora-borealis was treasured; here, too, might be seen an assortment of halos, mock suns, mock moons and the various forms of mirage. But, what was of far more concern to Nienack, this was the place where the rainbow was kept. When it had done duty in the sky and gladdened the eyes of men it was taken down by the fairies, carefully dusted and then folded and set aside until wanted.

Nienack had been full of curiosity as to what the treasure at the end of the rainbow could possibly be. He now found that it is a magic crystal prison. When the rainbow is first set up in the sky it is perfectly invisible. The prism being placed at one end of the arch, the colors are flashed along, and all appear in their proper order. The crystals are kept carefully wrapped in thistle-down, and a fresh one is used every time.—A. E. Bowser, in St. Nicholas.

BUCKEYE NEWS.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A [illegible] of Delegates [illegible] at Dayton—Contest Between Bryan and Anti-Bryan Men for Control.

DAYTON, O., Aug. [illegible].—[illegible] delegates are [illegible] the state convention [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] comes to stay at the [illegible] and committee meetings when the new state central committee and other committees are elected. The feature of the convention is the contest between the Bryan and the anti-Bryan men for control of the state organization which will be directly effective [illegible] year when nominations are to be [illegible] governor and other state officers [illegible] indirectly in 1900 on the [illegible] nominations for president. Ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, who is a [illegible] for the gubernatorial nomination [illegible] year, is classed as a Bryan [illegible] Collector Joseph H. Dowling [illegible] as his manager. Chairman W. W. Durbin, of the state central committee, arrived early Monday morning and is co-operating with Dowling. Allen O. Myers, George Karr, James Ross and others, who were in charge of the last campaign, are also classed as Bryan [illegible] who [illegible] several [illegible] conventions [illegible] temporary chairman of the convention, is [illegible] Bryan. The [illegible] are not co-operating in the convention. The fighting is between those who supported Bryan and the convention will no doubt declare strongly for free silver with W[illegible] Bell, H. C. DeKinn, Jake S. Jones, Thaddeus Cromley and others for secretary of state and many for minor places there is no lack of candidates but the contests over the organization and platform leave the nominations in the background.

Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Stark, who has been mentioned for secretary of state, arrived Monday night and declined to stand for the nomination. John Gurthrie, of Marion and Carl H. Nau, of Cuyahoga, are added to the list of those willing to head the ticket while many are after other nominations. The interest continued Monday night in the contest for control of the state central committee. The opposing factions have been in conference with Joseph Dowling as the presiding spirit in one, and Allen O. Myers in the other. Neither side would give out anything. Dowling stated that his side was sure of 16 of the 21 congressional districts. Myers stated that his side had pledges from a majority of the districts but he had no figures to give out. The Dowling [illegible] through Chairman Durbin and Sergeant-at-Arms Abel, are engaged with arranging to capture the convention by physical force with police and deputies. The convention meets outside the city limits but the special law giving the police jurisdiction for a mile and a half beyond the city limits that was enacted for the soldiers home will cover Fairview Casino, where the convention will be held.

Almost a Riot.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 23.—A corporal of Company F, 15th Pennsylvania regiment guarding Morgan engineering works here, arrested a workman for disorderly conduct. The arrest created great excitement among workmen and soldiers. The workmen assembled outside the buildings, while the soldiers loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, anticipating a riot. The timely arrival of Mr. Morgan averted trouble. The workman was released and went home.

Killed in the Machinery

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—David Greenwald, member of the firm of I. & E. Greenwald, was caught in a lathe at the Greenwald machine shops, in the east end, at 1 p. m. Monday, and instantly killed. Every bone in his body was crushed. He lived on Tusculum Heights. He left a widow and no children. An iron rod was run into his back. No one saw the accident.

Unconscious at His Brother's Grave.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 23.—While attending the burial of his brother at Ferncliff Monday, Samuel Deffenbach fell unconscious at the side of his brother's grave during the services. Doctors worked with him for several hours before he could be removed home. His condition is still serious. His brother dropped dead Saturday.

Captured Spanish Flag.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 23.—An immense Spanish flag and a coat of arms, captured by Harry Hupman, of the United States signal corps at Ponce, Porto Rico, were received here Monday by his father. They were the property of a Spanish general, who fled upon the approach of the American army.

Oil Near Gallipolis.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Aug. 23.—Oil of a fine lubricating quality has been struck at Oil Hollow, situated about seven miles from this city, at a depth of 27 feet. This territory will be thoroughly developed by oil men in this section, as it is thought to be rich with the black fluid.

FIRST CLASS MATERIALS. FIRST CLASS PRICES.

No shoddy "Cheap John" work with us. Only First-Class Workmen and First-Class Work. Asphalt Gravel Roofing only $5 per square. Also Slate, Tin, Steel, Paper and Galvanized Roofing.

CORRUGATED IRON A SPECIALTY.

Spouting on short notice

W. A. SMITH, 200 S. Main St.

BERRYMAN'S CITY DAIRY Is the place to go for Fresh Sweet Milk, Fresh Rich Cream, delicious Fresh Butter and Fresh Eggs, also Fresh [illegible] Buttermilk kept constantly on hand for a beverage [illegible] by the glass, pint, quart or gallon. Try our celebrated Cottage Cheese. Delivered to any part of the city by ordering at 18 West Market or by 'Phone 15.

CHRIS GEIGER, Agent for the Celebrated
SCHLITZ BREWING CO.'S MILWAUKEE BEER
MADE BY UNION MEN.

Families supplied with this healthy beverage in pint or quart bottles or by the keg. Also the Export bottled at the brewery. Delivered to any part of the city on short notice.

OFFICE 26 PUBLIC SQUARE.

'Phone 281. Residence 'Phone 117.

Organized labor should patronize this Union product.

ARE YOU GOING ON A TRIP ANYWHERE?
IF SO, READ THIS!

... O'CONNOR & SONS ...

Are agents for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Co., the largest in the world. They issue accident tickets covering $3,000 in case of death by accident; $15.00 weekly indemnity for 52 weeks. Tickets issued from one day to one month. Call them up and purchase a ticket before you start. Both 'Phones 72. Office, Rooms 2, 3 and 4 O'Connor Block, North Main street, Lima, O.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. MORAL—INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY **STRONG AGAIN!** Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 50c for three insertions.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Of five rooms—sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, double cupboards, two bed rooms and wardrobe. Good water and good location. Small family preferred. Inquire at 310 West High street. 14*

FOUND — BLACK BRAID Fastening. Owner can have same by describing and paying for this ad. tf

FOR SALE—DISPLAY CARDS—At the NEWS office. Furnished Rooms," "For Sale" and "For Rent." tf

Beauty's opinion is not always expressed by words. When the most stylish young ladies of Lima buy our perfumes and call again for a second and third supply, it indicates that they are pleased. It only shows their good taste, as the Palmer perfumes are recognized to be the very best and most extracted odors manufactured in the world.

M. L. ALLEN,
ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE,
237 North Main St.

D. & L. N. R. R.
(In effect Aug. 15, 1898.)

No.	GOING NORTH.	
2	Daily	6:31 a.m
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a.m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	6.30 p m
	GOING SOUTH	
9	leaves daily ex. Sunday, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	7.00 a m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1.22 p m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7.28 p m
7	Sunday only	12 30 a m

CHIROPODIST.
Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.

Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired.

Office hours from 2 until 6

North West corner of Spring and Elizabeth Streets.

PHILLIP ALBERT,

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty.

Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.

He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist. Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and hair. Switches, $1.50 up. Wave and Bangs $1.50 up.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT 6 PER CENT. in sums of $300 up, on FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all, or part, at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms.

LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Block, LIMA
D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

IF YOU WANT

A new Wheel of the best make. A second hand Wheel at a bargain, or wish to trade your old wheel for new one, then go to

C. N. GLADWELL,
667 South Main Street.

All repairing neatly and substantially done.

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hover's and J. N. Cunningham. m19ly

Every Man in America

would have his clothes made to measure if he fully realized how much more comfort, more style and more money's worth he gets when he buys his garments that way. It isn't odd that a man who has once worn a made-to-measure suit hardly ever goes back to a ready-made.

SHERMAN WERNER & CO.,
308 North Main St.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $100 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call.

City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,
Real Estate and Loan Broker,
Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SOCIETY.

John Mack, Dan Curran, John Connors and families; Mrs. P. Gallagher, of North Union street; P. J. Scully and family, of North Main street, and Pat O'Neil and family, of North Elizabeth street, enjoyed Sunday at McBeth's lake.

A trolly ride was the enjoyment provided for the friends of Miss Sallie Harding last evening. The car was all aglow with incandescents and draped in the National colors, made it very attractive, while the next interesting feature was the lunch served at Bowers. To the delight of all Miss Harding made it more than pleasant for her guests.

Heard and Seen.

County clerk Shappell, with many other residing Democrats, went to Dayton to attend the state conclave of the party with free silver as its motto. There is little to do this year as this is an off period in political history. The Secretary of State portfolio is the only one of importance, though a judge of the Supreme Court is also to be made this year. "There is nothing of great importance down there this year," said the amiable clerk. "But we will get what there is. The Democrats are harmonious."

"There is no Hanna-Foraker likeness, then?"

"I should say not," added the clerk.

Regarding the situation at Dayton it may be said that there is more in it than many suppose. A strong man will be put up for secretary of state, as Kinney is a dead one for the Republicans. Allen county supporters of Foraker can testify to this, for he didn't do a thing to them last year. Regarding the situation down there the Commercial Tribune radically states:

"The main issue is the fight for control of the State machinery.

"Jos. Dowling assumes an air of easy confidence, but doesn't talk figures. The anti-Dowling push, on the other hand, can point to the large delegations from Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus all on their side. They expect that the committee on credentials will seed the anti-Dowling delegations from Butler and Montgomery counties and only concede to Dowling the Toledo delegation. This corner of the state has been looked after by George Hull, and anything that Hull goes after is generally as good as won. Lake Jones, of Wayne county, appears to be preference of the anti-Dowlingites for Secretary of State, and that is really the only office the Democrats expect to have any chance to elect.

Don't fail to read the want ads in THE NEWS.

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office

Exceptionally cheap Tickets, Either Single or Round Trip, to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Washington. Also to Mackinac, Cheboygan and All Northern Michigan Points.

Lima Railroad Ticet Agency,

lma, House.

BEFORE THE LAW.

Evil Doers Brought Before His Honor During the Day.

ACKERMAN PAYS $40

For Selling After Hours—A Wild Comanche in the North End Ends Up in the Refrigerator.

Down at the police station to-day the usual levy was made on wrong doers, and several sheckels came cityward. Charles Ackerman, the jolly Dutch proprietor of the Elk, entered a plea of guilty to selling after hours, and the mayor gave him a city assessment of $40 and costs.

Robert Whited, arrested for disobeying a subpoena order, was given a $10 reminder that the law was all-powerful. The son was released and sent to his mother, now at Wapak.

DUNN PLAYS GUERILLA.

John Dunn, who returned to this city about two weeks ago, having served in the regular army, and been wounded at Santiago, got on the war path early this morning and vowed to have money or blood from J. M. Arndt, the grocer, corner Main and McKibben, and played the guerilla act to accomplish his purpose. He failed, and Arndt swore out a wart for his arrest on the charge of assault with intent to rob. Dunn was arrested and taken before His Honor, pleaded not guilty, and gave $500 for his appearance to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The trial of the city vs. Anna Peterson, charged with disorderly conduct, is before the mayor this afternoon. She is a resident of Holmes avenue, near St. John.

Harry Snow, arrested for assault with intent to kill on Dr. Carlock, was released yesterday on $400 bail.

GOOD!

The Reds Win One From Boston and Tie the Hub for Another.

At Boston yesterday the Reds succeeded in defeating the leaders the first game and tied them in the second. Frank Dwyer was in the box for the Cincinnati team and pitched winning ball.

Boston still leads, having won 69 and lost 36. Cincinnati second, with 68 games in her favor and 40 against; then comes Baltimore, Cleveland and New York close behind.

There was but one game to-day, Cleveland at Pittsburg.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

First Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0—	7	10	1
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	8	4

Batteries—Hawley and Pietz; Nichols, Hickman and Bergen. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Second Game

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	2	0	2	0—	5	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	1	0	2—	5	10	4

Batteries—Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7—	9	12	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	5	5	5	1	*—18	21	1	

Batteries—Todd, Magee and Kittredge; Fifield and McFarland. Umpires—Connolly and Carry.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	*—	11	14	3
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—	4	3	3

Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Wilson, Cuppy, Criger and O'Connor. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	*—	6	10	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	3	2

Batteries—Hughes and Clarke; Sudhoff and Kinslow. Umpire—Warner.

First Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R.	H.	E.
Washingt'n	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0—	4	10	5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2—	6	13	4

Batteries—Killen and Maguire; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires—Hunt and Emslie.

Second Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6—	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0—	2	3	0
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	2	0	0—	3	9	2

Batteries—Dineen and Maguire; Hart and Bowerman Umpires—Hunt and Emslie.

AMUSEMENTS.

One of the largest crowds ever in Faurot's opera house was in attendance last night to witness the presentation of "Bulls and Bears" by the Baldwin-Melville Company. It was the beginning of a week's engagement. A great many were on hand to enjoy the orchestral concert. These events will be free and commence at 7:15 each night during the Baldwin-Melville engagement.

WEEK'S ENGAGEMENT.

The Moss Jolity Company at Hover Park this week, gave one of the finest performonces last night ever given at this popular resort. The Saxophone Quintette and the mandolin and guitar selections were fine.

A good brass band will accompany the excursion to Columbus from this city next Wednesday over the D. & L. N. railroad. Each excursion ticket will admit the holder free to the penitentiary. 1t3

Choice Timothy Hay 35c and 40c a bale at Dorsey's, 208 South Main street. New 'phone 457. tf

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

THE W. R. C. SOCIAL.

Program to be Given at Memorial Hall To-morrow Evening.

The W. R. C. social to be given in Memorial hall to-morrow evening promises to be a delightful affair. The musical program is especially good, the following being arranged:

St. Rose Philharmonic Club.

Piano Solo, "Ben Hurr Chariot Race," Elizabeth Dingledine.

Recitation, Katharine Prophet.

Song, "Star Spangled Banner," Naoma Dingledine.

The Spanish-American war, Rev. Miller.

"Remember the Maine," Elezabeth Dingledine and Nellie Rudy.

Recitation, Minerva Bluem.

Vocal duet, Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole, Miss Eliolse Waters.

Recitation, "After the Battles are Over," Stella Monroe.

Vocal solo, Miss Jesslyn Moore.

Pianist, Miss Lenore Evans-Crumrine.

Reading, Mrs. Lenore Evans-Crumrine.

St. Rose Philharmonic Club.

America, entire audience.

The tables will be presided over by the young ladies in beautiful patriotic costumes.

DEATH CONQUERS.

Frank Wayler's Fight For Life Was All in Vain.

Mangled Almost Beyond Recognition He Resisted the Grim Reaper For a Week.

Frank Wayler, who was so horribly mangled one week ago, about 3:30 while stealing a ride on a C. & E. freight, had to surrender to the death angel at noon to-day. It will be remembered that Wayler while on board the freight made an attempt to jump off while the train was ascending the grade west of the city, and was thrown beneath the wheels, both arms being so mutilated that amputation was necessary, while severe wounds about the body and head aided in the death coming. The coolness and exceeding nerve and perfect contempt for his suffering caused much comment at the time, he having rode to the city on a spring wagon after the accident and calmly asked on his arrival for a physician to cut the arms away. His sister, Miss Ella Wayler, has been at the bedside since the accident, and a brother arrived on the noon train to-day, but a few moments after death tightened the brother's features.

No arrangements have been completed for the funeral, but the remains will be shipped to the home at Marion for burial.

LABOR NOTES.

The Royal Temple of Temperance has adopted the use of the printers' union label.

Brooklyn tailors earning 22 cents per hour on coats, struck when the price was fixed at 19 cents.

The six hundred machinists who were on a strike at the R. Hoe & Co. press manufactory, for a wage of $2.50 a day and regular weekly pay day, won out and returned to work. Hereafter only one machine will be given to one man.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers Association has made arrangements with the Brewery Workers Union No. 18 by which the scale of wages and working rules in force last year will prevail until May 1, 1899. Ten hours will constitute a day's work and wages will be $16.50 and $17 per week.

There is no knowing how many men are at present in the ranks of organized labor in this city. Before Labor Day celebration the secretary of each local will be requested to send the list of members in his union to the Trades Council. This will then give numerically the entire strength.

C. C. Hossellman, of the Cigarmakers' union, is preparing to build himself a nice cottage for his future home.

There are several union mechanics in Lima who own their own homes. In fact, a bigger per cent. than in many other towns in the state, according to recent comparisons.

It seems now that a whole lot of people are praying for leaders. What they want to pray for is common sense and back bone to use it.

Too much enthusiasm and too little common sense make a very bad mixture. About half and half are the proper proportions.

There was another meeting of the members of the Business Men's Association last night when a committee on constitution and bylaws was appointed, to report at the next meeting. The object of this association was clearly stated in THE NEWS at a previous meeting.

Dewey ice cream and cake flavored with Manila. Literary and musical entertainment at Memorial hall to-morrow evening, all for 15 cents.

The C., H. & D. will run a $1.50 excursion to Cincinnati Sunday, train leaving here at 5:30 a. m.

CASUALTIES

To Persons During the Past Year on Account

Of Railway Accidents—Large Army of Men Employed Along the Highways in the United States.

Two special trains, one from Detroit and one from Toledo, passed through the city yesterday afternoon over the C., H. & D. They were occupied by Pythians bound for the meeting of the Supreme lodge at Indianapolis.

OVER 800,000 EMPLOYED.

The number of men employed by the railways of the United States on June 30, 1897, as reported, was 823,476. These figures, assigned on the mileage basis, show that 449 men were employed per 100 miles of line. The corresponding figures for the year 1896 were slightly larger.

CASUALTIES.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents for the year ending June 30, 1897, was 43,168. Of these casualties 6,437 resulted in death and 36,731 in injuries of varying character. Of railway employes, 1,693 were killed and 27,667 were injured during the year.

From summaries showing ratio of casualties, it appears that one out of every 486 employes was killed, and 1 out of every 30 employes was injured during the year. One passenger was killed for every 2,204,708 carried, and 1 injured for every 175,115 carried.

A GRAMMAR CLASS.

Another Member Laid to Rest This Afternoon.

The funeral of Samuel R. Scheide, the 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Scheide, whose sad death was recorded on Saturday, was held at the late residence, 607 West North street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the memorial being conducted by Rev. Thomson. The classmates of the deceased attended the funeral in a body, this being the second one of their class to succumb to the grim reaper this summer; a member of A Grammar room, as was little Gay Amerman. The burial was in Woodlawn.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

The cheapest and most attractive excursion of the season will be run from Lima to Columbus Wednesday, August 24th, over the D. & L. N. road. 1 3

OFF FOR DAYTON.

A Large Party of Democrats Leave for the Convention To-day.

J. C. Ridenour, county clerk Shappell, and ten other loyal followers of the silver orators, departed on the noon train to-day for Dayton to participate in the state convention doings in the Gem city. All are going down just to mix with brothers of the blood and revel in stories of political success this fall in the Buckeye state.

JUPITER!

But Isn't it Warm?—What the Thermometer Has to Say.

To-day was one of the hottest of the summer. Following is the temperature as recorded at H. F. Vortkamp's drug store: 8 a. m., 83; 9 a. m., 86; 10 a. m., 89; 11 a. m., 92; 12 m., 95; 1 p. m., 96; 2 p. m. 100. 2 p. m. Monday, 97.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

WM. HOHL.
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima. Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates.
136 South Main Street, Lima, O.

Hints on Advertising.

Have the goods to advertise.

Tell your story plainly in the newspaper that the people read, and in language they will easily understand, and observe the following advertising points:

Profitable advertising results from good goods being offered well.

Give your rival's advertising attention, but give your rival no advertising.

Advertising prestige is hard to win, but not hard to lose. It is easiest sustained.

The ad should be so plain that it will be understood by a reader of little understanding.

Your advertising should be a continuous story yet each ad should be complete in itself.

And Remember,

More than half the people in Lima read The News, and that prosperity comes only from persistent pushing.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE
Week Commencing Monday, Aug. 22
MATINEE SATURDAY.
.....THE EVER POPULAR.....
Baldwin Melville Co.,
Walter S. Baldwin, manager, presenting change of play each night.
TUESDAY NIGHT,
Weaving the Web.
FREE Orchestra concert each evening in theatre lobby.
Notice—Ladies will be admitted FREE on Monday night when accompanied by a person with a paid 30 cent ticket.
Sale of seats begins Saturday a. m. at Melville's Drug store.
Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your applicat on elsewhere.
R. W. WALLACE & CO.
ROOM 6 HOLMES BLOCK. - LIMA, O.

MRS. E. E. ROGERS,
FLORIST.
Designing a Specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers Daily.
104 West Market Street. 'Phone 108 LIMA, O.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy,
Physician and Accoucheurs.
Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual nine days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 619 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 247.

LAMISON & THRIFT,
ATTORNEYS
And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, 22 and 23 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.
Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city. Give us a call.
FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE

NEW YORK
Umbrella Hospital
Re-Covering and Repairing. New Umbrellas and Parasols made to order on short notice. Walking Canes Re-Ferruled. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Baby Carriage Parasols a specialty. Baby Cabs retired. Drop a postal and we will call. Goods delivered free of charge.
F. J. SHAVELIAN CO.,
Northeast Corner Public Square, Lima, O.

$100,000 TO LOAN.
We have a large amount of Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate (Farm or City) at 5 to 7 per cent. interest. Borrower can pay part or all of principal at any time. Interest stops on amount paid at that date; you pay interest on amount of principal you still have, no more. You are not compelled to pay any stipulated amount on principal monthly. No Building and Loan plan in ours. You will find our terms reasonable. When we tell you we can get you a loan you may depend upon getting it very soon. No delays or disappointments.
OUR MOTTO: "Get our terms and we will get your business." See us.
PHOENIX LON CO.,
Room 21 (Third Floor) Opera Block. Take Elevator.

FIVE HUNDRED STOVES . . . .
Wanted to Store by the
CITY TRUCK AND STORAGE HOUSE.
Household Goods Moved.
E. STICKNEY,
436 South Main Street.
New 'phone 306.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Pluming and gas fitting, Sinks, cistern pumps, lawn hose, hose reels and hose nozzles. Also agent for the Cleveland beer pumps and all beer pump supplies. Incandescent gas lamps 75c, complete.
J. M. McVEY,
119 E Hight Street.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,
230 North Main Street.
SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS,
Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds. Give me a call.

J. A. McINDOE,
. . . DENTIST. . . .
Painless filling by electricity. Painless extracting by local preparation on the gums and vitalized air. All the latest methods. Both 'Phones. Cincinnati Block.

J. A. CHAPIN,
. . ARCHITECT . .
BELL TELEPHONE 172.
63 Public Square, - - Lima, Ohio.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 146. Lima 'Phone 199.
Dr. R. D. Kahle, 807 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.
DR. KAHLE & KAHLE,
Harper Block, cor. Main and North Street, Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

W. A. SMITH,
Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.
Asphalt gravel roofing All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.
200 South Main St. New Phone 303.

When You Want a Cab See
J. C. MUSSER,
The Elizabeth St. Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

JACOB KISSEL
Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.
126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

Metropolitan Barber Shop and Bath Rooms . . . .
. . . . BEST IN THE CITY.
CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
To any part of the City Free of Charge.
MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Revere House and Court House.

TODD BROTHER'S
NEW MACHINE SHOPS.
We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable, work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.
119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

CRANE & MOSER,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 250. Chairs and Tables to rent.

WE WASH BEFORE WE IRON!
A trial will convince you we know our business. Popular prices. Family Laundry a specialty. 'Phone two and the wagon will call.
THE NIAGARA STEAM LAUNDRY,
209 EAST HIGH STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE WRECKING OF THE SPANISH SQADRON.

A Few Pointed Lessons.—Views of a Naval Expert Upon the Condition of the Spanish Ships, with Some Pertinent Deductions About Naval Warfare.

The gun is still the supreme sea weapon.

It is true that greatest havoc in the Spanish ships driven ashore off Santiago was caused by fire, but this conflagration was a secondary and not a primary cause.

All the four ships examined and reported upon by the Naval Board three were wrecked by the explosion of their magazines. This was also a secondary, not a determining cause. No, the main weapon was not the ram nor the torpedo, but the gun.

It is impossible yet to state what effect the American projectiles may have had upon the submerged parts of the hulls, but the above water structure yields convincing evidence of gun power. The total number of shots fired in the action has not been made public, but we have reports of two ships, and if these be accepted as a ratio for the others, the ammunition rained upon the Spaniards must have been enormous. Captain Evans, of the Iowa, states that the following is an approximation of the projectiles fired from his ship: Thirty-one 12-inch semi-armor piercing shells, with full charges; 35 8-inch common shells, with full charges; 251 4-inch common shells, 1,036 6-pounder cartridges, common shells, and 190 1-pounder cartridges, common shells. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, reports that he fired 100 rounds of 8-inch shells, 473 5-inch, 1,200 6-pounder, and 200 1-pounder ammunition. If the other battleships made the same average as the Iowa we will get, after allowing for the respective differences in caliber, a total of about 130,000 pounds of metal, or ninety tons, discharged against the enemy.

Assuming that about 6,500 shots in all were fired, and this approximation is fairly close, we find, excluding the fires from the 6 and 1 pounders, that 1,500 projectiles of the larger calibers were discharged by the Oregon, Brooklyn, Iowa, Indiana and Texas. It will be interesting to note in this connection the number of direct hits made by these shells. This is taken from the report made by the Examining Board, convened by Admiral Sampson immediately after the battle:

"Four-inch shells—Fired only by the Iowa—The Infanta Maria Teresa, 1; the Almirante Oquendo, 5; the Vizcaya, 2.

"Five-inch shells—Fired only by the Brooklyn—The Infanta Maria Teresa, 5; the Vizcaya, 6; the Almirante Oquendo, 5 (one of which exploded a torpedo); the Cristobal Colon, 4.

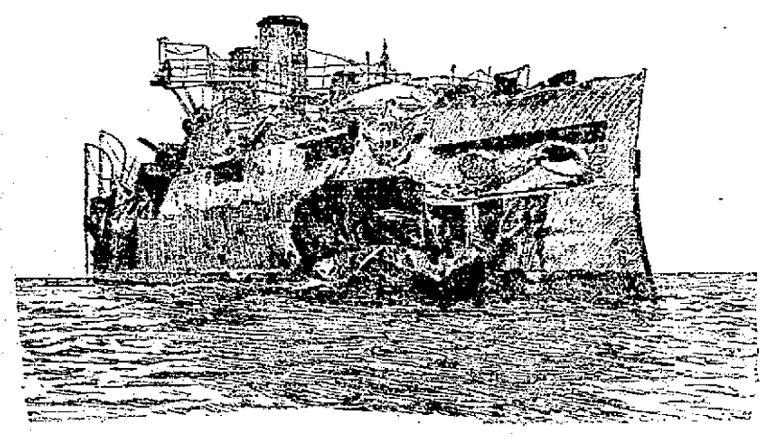
"Eight-inch shells—Fired by the Brooklyn, the Iowa, the Oregon and the Indiana—The Maria Teresa, 3; the Almirante Oquendo, 3; the Vizcaya, 4. As the Indiana did not follow the chase she probably had nothing to do with the hits on the Vizcaya.

"Twelve or thirteen inch shells—Only two on the Teresa must be credited to the battleships Oregon, Indiana, Texas and Iowa, although it is quite certain that the Texas fired one.

"All the Spanish ships were riddled by the rapid fire of the 1 and 6 pounders carried by all the American ships."

This total of forty hits applied to the projectiles fired gives about three per cent of successful shots. To the layman this may seem a small ratio, but it is very good indeed when the smoke, distance and the difficulties of a running fight are considered. The engagement started at a range of six thousand yards—that is, at a distance of about three miles. Following out an approved sea maxim and the especial instructions formulated by Rear Admiral Sampson, the ships closed gradually, so that both torpedo boats and two of the armored cruisers were destroyed when within 2,500 yards. At one time the Vizcaya and the Brooklyn were engaged in close order for modern fighting, the distance estimated being just over 1,000 yards.

The Spanish statement of their gun fire has not been given specifically. All we know is that they opposed a total of 146 guns to the 225 mounted on board the American ships—that is, if the batteries of the Gloucester and the Vixen be included. Our marked superiority was in the heavy guns, as we opposed fourteen to their six, but it must be kept in mind that the actual work of our 12 and 13 inch pieces was not controlling. The main results were achieved by the 8-inch and lower calibers, and by the rapid-fire pieces. Thirty-two of the 8-inch were mounted, and it is surprising with what effectiveness they were handled. This brought to the front again the old argument as to calibers, and gives a vantage ground to those who claim that the most useful larger guns are those which can be worked by hand power and are independent of the mechanisms required in all calibers exceeding the 8-inch. In the medium-caliber guns the Spaniards possessed an undoubted superiority in the rapid-fire types, as they carried 54 guns from the 6-inch caliber down to and including 12-pounders, while we mounted only 18 guns of this character. Omitting the machine guns, Gatlings and the like, we carried of the smaller calibers 136, the Spaniards 76; and this preponderance was most important, notably in the case of the 6-pounders. It must be remembered of course that all these guns could not be brought to bear, the Spaniards having to depend, outside of their turret guns, mainly on their port batteries, and the American ships being restricted in the beginning of the chase and the closing in to their bow fire. Hence the assumptions on the weight of metal thrown are based, not upon what the batteries ought theoretically to do, but upon what was actually done, and upon the ratio established by this performance.



THE VIZCAYA.

In the special report made by the board it is stated that the Almirante Oquendo suffered more than any other of the ships except the torpedo boats. Her upper works were masses of distorted steel and her decks were littered with killed and wounded. She was hit on the port side four times by 8-inch shells, three times by 4-inch shells, twice by 6-inch guns and 42 times by 6-pounders. As will be seen in one of the illustrations, an 8-inch shell entered the forward turret at the gun embrasure. This exploded and killed every man in the turret, most of them instantly, for the officer standing in the firing hood and one man at a lever were found in those positions when the ship was examined by the board. The Vizcaya was swept by a storm of projectiles from the rapid-fire guns. She was hit by the larger projectiles fourteen times and by the 6-pounders eleven times. The 8-inch guns of the Brooklyn and the Oregon and the 5-inch guns of the Brooklyn completely wrecked her structure above the armor belt. The 6-inch shells perforated her, and supplementing all this was the destructive work of the Iowa's 4-inch. In the Infanta Maria Teresa, the only vessel hit by 12 or 13-inch projectiles, two of these went through her, one probably fired by the Texas and one from some other of the battleships. Each claims the shot. An 8-inch shell, credited to the Brooklyn, entered the side just forward of the port beam, burst and disabled four crews manning the guns of that deck. This is the shot, Admiral Cervera says, which set fire to the ship, and, as her fire mains were cut, forced her, from an inability to extinguish the flames, to surrender and seek the shore.

Of all the ships the Cristobal Colon came out best. She was struck only six times by larger projectiles, and surrendered when the Oregon's 12-inch shells spanned her within a destructive range. One 8-inch shell, sponson unknown, landed in the Colon's wardroom, and, exploding, wrecked the compartment, and a 6-inch projectile, nicely placed, smashed her bow. None of these injuries was sufficient to put her out of action, and the press reports state that they were not so serious as those received by the Brooklyn. On board the Vizcaya a projectile struck a loaded torpedo, which exploded, killing twenty men and setting fire to the forward part of the ship. The whole fight lasted a little over three hours and a half, if the reports are accepted that it began about thirty-five minutes past 9 a. m., and was concluded with the surrender of the Colon at twenty minutes past 1 p. m.

Here is what the Spanish officers say of the battle:

"The Oquendo received a heavy fire from the combined fleet while in the entrance, and a 6-inch shell, either from the Texas or the Oregon, struck the Colon in the bow. The Vizcaya was not badly hit until the Oquendo and Maria Teresa had been driven ashore. The Oquendo tried to give some protection to the torpedo boats, but was simply riddled with 6-pounder shells. She was really in worse stress than the Maria Teresa until a shell from the Texas hit the latter's flood pipes and a shell from the Brooklyn cleaned out her gun deck. Then the men on the Oquendo refused to work the guns, and there was nothing to do but run her ashore. The decks were covered with wounded and dead men, and the ship was on fire." Captain Eulate says: "The Brooklyn's fire on our broadside was frightful, and the men could not stay at their guns."

This exhibit of the gun power has not taken into specific consideration the enormous damage done to material and personnel by the rapid-fire guns, nor has it included the effect of shells bursting over or close aboard the vessels. All the captured Spanish officers bear testimony to the part played in the battle by the lighter pieces. Guns' crews were killed or driven from their weapons; the decks became shambles. The morale of the enlisted men was shattered. No protection above the armored belt sufficed to resist the searching qualities of these smaller pieces. Long before the vessels yielded the crews abandoned the batteries and sought refuge wherever the thickness of metal promised shelter. Then came the fire.

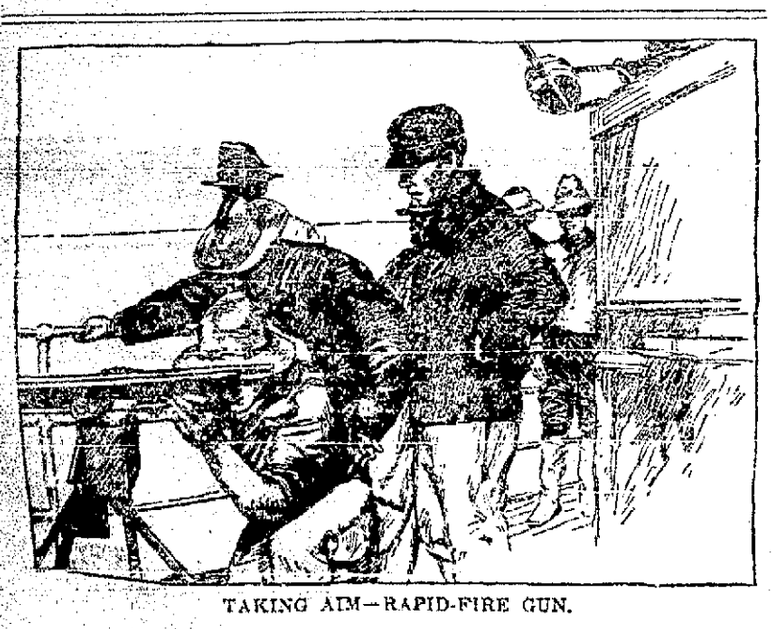
The damage done by the ignition of the woodwork of the ship was extraordinary. At first it was fought, but the bursting projectiles of the larger calibers sprinkled the decks with particles which were like igniting fuses. The flames spread rapidly, first about the wooden decks and the wood-sheathed and bulkheaded quarters below, and then attacking the bridges, boats and superstructures. The free ammunition about the batteries began to explode; the abandoned guns commenced to discharge their unprotected cartridges. At last, when the ships struck the coral and the supports of funnels and masts were carried away or strained, these vertical masses began to sway and topple, and as the vessels turned on their bilges gave way entirely and came down with a shock that rent everything in their neighborhood. Finally the conflagration reached the magazines, and the flame clouds hovering over the twisted and distorted frames and beams were slitted by great masses of fire and by bursting projectiles shooting skyward. In this roaring furnace the steel and iron became malleable, and as the ships rolled and pounded on the beach the forge on which they were bent and mangled was provided for them.

It is no wonder, then, that the board reported the improbability of saving all but the Maria Teresa, and possibly the Colon, for the Oquendo and Vizcaya, torn by projectiles and given over to the flames of their bursting charges, were gutted or shattered in such shape that their days of usefulness were over.

Briefly summarizing, the conclusions reached by the Board of Examination were as follows:

The use of wood in the construction and equipment of warships should be reduced to the utmost degree possible. Loaded torpedoes above the water line are a serious menace to the vessels carrying them, and they should not be so carried by vessels other than torpedo boats. The value of rapid-fire batteries cannot be too highly estimated. All water and steam pipes should be laid beneath the protective deck and below the water line and fitted with risers at such points as may be considered necessary. The Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya were destroyed by conflagration caused by the explosion of shells in the interior, which set fire to the woodwork. The upper deck and all other woodwork on these ships was entirely consumed, except at the extremities, thus showing the importance of fireproofing all woodwork on board ships. Many of the guns on board the burned ships were found loaded at the time of the board's visit, indicating the haste with which the people were driven from their guns. The fire of the gun crews of the Vizcaya was very materially lessened and almost silenced because the gunners were not able to serve their guns under the severe fire poured upon them by the American ships.

Here are the lessons of the fight. They are commended to the consideration of those who, when the next inevitable sea war comes, feel that our bluejackets ought to be given such ships and such possible security as will enable them to get into action with a fair and an equal fighting chance.



TAKING AIM—RAPID-FIRE GUN.

CHRISTMAS WORK NOW.

Even the Suggestion of It Makes Us Feel Cooler.

It is during the hot summer days that time hangs heavily upon the industrious woman's hands, also the inclination for serious work is lacking. Then, if she is wise, will begin the Christmas preparation, a list of those she wishes to remember having been previously made. By a careful study of this list scores of pretty things may suggest themselves, trifles that may cost but little more than care and time, but whose value is increased on that account. The majority of women are like myself in preferring a simple little gift made by the careful fingers of some friend. The white linen work is especially fascinating with its pretty hemstitching and artistic designs. Tray cloths, tea cloths, sachets, toilet sets, table mats, sofa pillows and bed sets are but a few of the articles which may be suggested for summer work. The woman who loves her home in the city or country will find endless ways of beautifying it, and needlework will be the main feature of it. The woman whose family cares keep her in the city home during the summer months can make herself and family very comfortable if she so desires. She can take up the carpets and leave bare floors, which can be wiped up almost every day with water nearly cold in temperature. She can take down the heavy portieres and replace them with printed shades. Awnings, screens, linen-covered cottons or burlap in some of the pretty soft couches and hammocks, if you can possibly hang them, will add to your comfort and make you glad that you can sit about in cool, loose gowns and avoid the many inconveniences of summer hotel life. Right out in Germantown is a little family which has made the discovery that home is the most beautiful spot on earth in summer. The suite has been treated much as I suggested, and upon the roof is the dearest little corner, with hammock and lounging chairs. The evenings spent there are ideal, and the mistress of the place gives a sigh of satisfaction every time she thinks of previous summers spent at a Bar Harbor hotel.

LEMONS IN HOT WEATHER.

They Are of Great Medicinal Value During the Enervating Days of Summer.

We know in a dull sort of way that lemons are useful, and if we didn't might easily find this out by looking over the papers. But just how valuable they are few of us realize. They are of great medicinal value, and are better than patent medicines and nostrums put up in bottles and boxes for the benefit (?) of the human family. A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will drive away an attack of bilious headache, but it is better to use them freely and to avoid the attack of headache. A slice of lemon rubbed on the temples and back of the neck is also good for headache. These facts help in beautifying one, for one can't be beautiful and ailing at the same time. The days are past when the delicate woman with "nerves" was the heroine of all the novels, and the "clinging vine" supposed to be admired by all men. Lemons taken externally or rather used, will aid in beautifying any one. There is nothing more valuable for the toilet table than a solution of lemon juice; a little rubbed on the hands, face and neck at night will not only whiten, but soften the skin. A paste made of magnesia and lemon juice applied to the face and hands upon lying down for fifteen minutes' rest will bleach the skin beautifully. For discolored or stained fingernails a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm soft water is invaluable; this is one of the best manicure acids. It will loosen the cuticle from the fingernails as well as remove discolorations. Lemon juice in water is an excellent tooth wash. This is about the only thing that will remove tartar. It will also sweeten the breath.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Proverb Proved.

The Parisian editor was greatly exasperated. He gave expression to numerous fervid and more or less lurid ejaculations. "What's the matter?" inquired his assistant. "I was just getting ready to write about the three duels I fought to-day when I ran the point of my pen into my thumb. There is no use in trying to deny it. The pen is mightier than the sword."

Canada—Nothing Here.

About the most galling thing about Canada (to Canadians) is its name. It is derived from the Indian word Kon-o-doh. That means "nothing here." Some people believe that Canada is well named. Nor will there ever be anything in Canada until Uncle Sam takes John Bull by the nape of the neck and loose part of the trousers and drops him into the Atlantic.

AS TO "MESSES" IN THE NAVY.

Their Object to Lighten Expenses—Co-Operative Plan in Full Operation.

"We had a dinner on board. It was not a dinner of hardtack and salt meat, like we had at the front when we visited the army, but a meal as good as to variety and as well prepared and as well served as one could expect at a restaurant. The table was laid with fine linen; the glass, silver and cutlery were artistic in design, and we were all surprised at the luxury of the wardroom mess."

This extract from a letter written by a man who had been the guest of an officer on board a United States battleship expresses the views of the average man who knows little or nothing about life aboard ship, and who, when he sees that the officers enjoy certain comforts and luxuries thinks that the government is particularly kind to them. Investigation will show, asserts the New York Tribune, that the good table, the superior table appointments and the numerous luxuries which the men enjoy are not provided by Uncle Sam, but are paid for by each individual member of the mess. The officers with whom dined the man whose letter has been quoted had a caterer who looked out for their meals and charged every cent of expense to the mess account, which in due time was charged to the individuals. The caterer is an officer, and, while he is elected for three months by his fellows, it is often the case that one is reelected for two or more terms. In fact, cases may be cited where an officer has been so satisfactory in his household methods and household economy that he has been induced to serve throughout a full three years' cruise, although the duties are not easy or routine. His first duty after collecting the assessments is to buy a three months' stock of all articles necessary for the table. The cooks, stewards and boys are under his immediate orders, and he occupies about the same position on board ship as the chairman of the house committee does in his club.

When he enters upon the discharge of his duties he usually calls on the officers of the mess for an advance of not less than $100 each. In the navy an officer receives only his pay, and out of that he must "find" himself, so that when a new officer joins a ship one of the first things he has to do is to contribute to the mess fund. If he has to draw this amount from the pay department in advance—as he usually does, because the average seafaring man does not carry $100 bills around with him—he can draw no pay until the debt to the pay department has been liquidated.

Having his fund, the caterer makes out his list of supplies for his twenty-five or thirty comrades, buys at the lowest figure, and does his best to satisfy his mess. Some men have natural talent in that direction and are successful caterers, while others make a sorry business of it, and are roundly criticised for their poor housekeeping.

The tablecloths and table ornaments belong to the mess, but each man owns his own napkin, and when an officer has guests the extra napkins are taken from his personal store. From the money which is collected by the caterer he is expected to feed the cook, stewards and boys. These people are all entitled to "stores," or rations, but they do not draw them, and the equivalent in money is drawn for them and is deposited in the mess fund, and in some cases becomes their extra fee, or tip, for services rendered to the mess.

When the officers' mess is spoken of it does not mean all the officers aboard ship, because the captain messes alone and never honors the other officers with his presence at their table, except on festive or official occasions. He furnishes his own mess and, except for his clerk, takes his meals alone. On board of a flagship the admiral and captain mess together. The wardroom mess includes the officers from lieutenant commander to junior lieutenant, inclusive of both line and staff, and the officers of the marine corps.

The steerage mess, which is arranged on the same plan as the wardroom mess, and subject to the same rules, includes the cadets and officers of the rank of ensign. This mess is usually just forward of the wardroom.

Another mess is known as the warrant officers' mess. This includes the gunner, boatswain, sailmaker and carpenter.

The chief petty officers' mess includes the chief machinist, ship's writer, apothecary, and sometimes the master's mate. The wardroom mess costs each of its members from $30 to $40 a month; the steerage mess is run on a less elaborate scale, and costs about $20 to $25, and the warrant officers' mess costs still less.

The bills are rendered monthly and are easily made out, because the whole amount expended by the caterer is divided by the number constituting the mess, and each man pays his share. But this includes only the table proper, and has nothing to do with the wine, cigars and extra luxuries which may be purchased from what is known as the "wine mess," which any of the officers may join. Wine is charged to the individual who orders it at an advance of 10 per cent on the original cost, and the officers who belong to the wine mess, who have advanced the money for the purchase of the article, divide the profits, if there be any.

Visitors on board who are entertained in the wardroom rarely know that their meal is paid for by the wardroom mess, and that the wine is charged direct to their host. In some instances the whole mess bears the expense, but in no case does the government pay a cent.

On board ship there are all sorts of messes, which are really quite organized for the purpose of saving money. In addition to those mentioned there are newspaper messes, cigar messes, and when a ship leaves on a three years' cruise it usually has a cable code mess. By means of this cable code mess the officers keep their friends informed of their movements at a comparatively small outlay. By arrangement code words are sent to some person, usually the wife of one of the officers, and she in turn repeats the message, translated into English, to each of the families of the officers belonging to the mess.

"Thus," an officer relates, "I remember that we sent a cable message from Japan once which contained only two words, but cost about $9. The message was important to the families of our mess, because it informed them that we were safe and well. The message was sent to the various addresses and it cost us each less than $1."

These expense-saving organizations are necessary when one takes into consideration the fact that the officer in the navy has heavy expenses and comparatively small pay. He must have his own bed linen and blankets and towels, and must be provided with all in such quantities that he may not run short on a long cruise. An officer usually carries about two dozen pairs of white trousers, six or eight white coats, five dozen white shirts, and underwear, socks and handkerchiefs in proportion. He has a light serge suit and a light cloth suit for summer wear, and is usually provided with the following additional articles of wearing apparel:

Evening dress coat	$15 00
Evening dress waistcoat	8 00
Evening dress trousers	22 00
Special dress coat	85 00
Chapeau	10 00
Epaulets	10 00
White duck cap skeleton	2 50
Duck cap	7 00
Belts	11 00
Sword, sword knot, etc.	18 00
Overcoat	50 00
Shoulder straps	1 00
Waterproof coat	50 00

All this is a part of a junior officer's outfit. Officers of higher rank are required to have more elaborate and expensive uniforms. Officers in the navy usually give directions to the pay department to send a certain amount of their pay to their homes every month. This is known as the "allotment," and must be taken into consideration when the officer makes his mess calculation. The pay is small, the expenses are great, and in many instances where liberal hospitality is dispensed in the wardroom, while every man is the embodiment of hospitality and open-handedness, somebody ashore, many miles away, who is dearer to the officer than the casual friend for a day whom he is helping to entertain, will be short just the amount which falls to the account of the officer.

The annual pay of officers in the navy is:

Ensign	$1,200
Lieutenant, junior grade	1,800
Lieutenant, senior grade	2,400
Lieutenant-commander	2,800
Commander	3,500
Captain	4,500
Commodore	5,000
Rear admiral	6,000

The government allows all officers 30 cents a day in lieu of rations. This was formerly divided into two parts—25 cents for rations proper and 5 cents for liquor. When the liquor ration was abolished, in 1862, the 5 cents was added to the regular ration allowance for every person, officer or enlisted man, in the navy.

FEWER DIE IN BATTLE

Science of Protection Outruns the Invention of Weapons.

Six hundred shots a minute!" What a frightful slaughter must accompany the use of these terrible weapons, capable of throwing such a relentless hail of death-dealing projectiles! How destructive of life a modern battle must prove! Such is the opinion one hears constantly expressed in these days of machine and dynamite guns; yet, surprising as it may seem, an investigation into the facts reveals an entirely different state of affairs from that usually imagined. Not only were there more men actually killed in the battles of olden times, says the Boston Globe, but also the percentage of dead was often far greater than in modern engagements.

For instance, compare the battle of Marathon, which was fought in the year 490 B. C., and is one of the earliest of which there exists any authentic record, with that of Ha-Shan in the China-Japanese war of 1894.

In the former conflict, out of a total of some 70,000 troops engaged, nearly 7,000 were left lying on the field, while in the latter only 750 dead were counted, though the opposing forces amounted to more than 25,000 men; a disparity that seems incomprehensible when we remember that throughout the war the Japanese were provided with all the latest types of guns and ammunition.

Three memorable battles took place in France shortly after the advent of the Christian era, and the story of each of them is fraught, with intense interest as marking the successive downfalls of three powerful races that strove in turn to obtain a mastery over Central and Western Europe; every one was a bloody butchery.

At Detmold, A. D. 9, 16,000 Roman troops under Varus, with some 25,000 camp followers, were skillfully surrounded and cut to pieces by a large force of Teutons under Arminius, not one of the unfortunate descendents of Romulus, it is believed, escaping to tell the tale.

Four centuries later, at Chalons, Attila, at the head of his multitude of rapacious Franks and Goths, 300,000 strong, Attila's strength was estimated at 700,000.

The night before the great conflict a "skirmish" took place between outlying pickets, in which over 15,000 troops were killed, but the following evening the plain was strewn with the corpses of the slain to the number of close on a quarter of a million!

It is worthy of notice that the number of slain in the single conflict was far in excess of the total of those killed in battle during the entire civil war of 1861-65, though it has been computed that at least 5,000,000 men carried arms in the course of the struggle between the North and the South.

An interesting table can be made showing the percentages of slain in a number of the most important battles of history.

Table of Percentages.

Date. B. C.	Battle.	Troops Engaged.	Slain.	Per Cent.
490	Marathon	70,000	6,000	8.5
331	Arbela	500,000	300,000	60
A. D.				
9	Detmold	150,000	50,000	33
451	Chalons	1,000,000	250,000	25
732	Tours	450,000	375,000	83
1066	Hastings	200,000	75,000	36.5
1346	Crecy	140,000	35,000	25
1415	Agincourt	62,000	11,000	18.7
1513	Flodden Field	40,000	15,000	37.4
1704	Blenheim	118,000	37,000	15
1807	Friedland	250,000	90,000	36
1815	Waterloo	140,000	15,000	10.7
1863	Gettysburg	160,000	5,662	3.5
1862	Antietam	130,000	3,964	3
1894	Ha Yang	60,000	6,000	10
1894	Port Arthur	35,000	800	2.2
1897*				
1898	Atbara	48,000	3,100	6.4
1898	Manila Bay	5,000	75	1.5

*1897—In the Greco-Turkish war there were only 400 Greek officers and men killed and wounded.

The last name on the list brings up thoughts of the great victory in which the illustrious Nelson played such a memorable part. At Trafalgar, in 1805, a British fleet of thirty-three ships of the line and four frigates (the armored cruisers of modern fleets), engaged a combined French and Spanish battle array of forty ships and five frigates.

A single broadside from the Temeraire, a British ship, swept 200 men from the decks of the Redoubtable. This particular French ship numbered 572 dead in a row of 650 officers and men, only eight careers escaping of the forty on board.

At the close of the terrible struggles seventeen French and Spanish ships had been captured and one blown up, all between killed and wounded, drowned and prisoners, the losses of the allies amounted to nearly 7,000 men; on the British ships 1,587 jack tars had surrendered their lives.

How ludicrous seems the vaunted destructiveness of modern engines of war when fourteen Spanish ships, in their own harbor and backed up by strong shore batteries could not make the slightest impression on Dewey's six large vessels nor even kill a single man!

Similarly, at Atbara, Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, repulsed a force of over 40,000 Dervishes, but the machine guns, field guns and repeating rifles were responsible for but a few hundred of the 3,600 Arabs who were slain; the majority of them fell in the hand-to-hand fighting that took place when the British troops stormed the Arab "zereba" at the point of the bayonet.

There is but one conclusion to be drawn from these figures, and that is, that, instead of becoming more inhuman and destructive as the centuries roll by, war is to-day a far more merciful game and infinitely less bloody than in the days of flintlock, crossbow and javelin.

Whatever advances have been made in the art of producing huge guns of immense range and power, and of effecting appliances for rapid and continuous firing, equal, if not greater, strides have been made in the science of affording adequate protection to both gunners and crews.

Dry Earth In Summe

Farm and Fireside: There nothing so plentiful and so cheap as y earth in summer, and it should be us freely. Shovel it into the poultry-hou so as to absorb the droppings, throw freely on the roosts and into the its, and spade up places in the yard, that the hens can always have a dusting as dry dust is just what the wls quire to rid themselves of dee.

When a man is swamped in speculn a lot of wreckage comes to the surface.

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NOTES OF THE WHEEL.

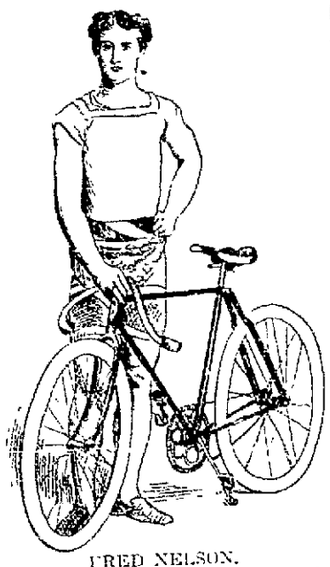
MATTERS OF INTEREST TO DEVOTEES OF THE BICYCLE.

The Century Run of the Illinois Division Was a Very Sensational Affair—Fred Nelson Coming to the Front—The Black Man and the Racing Track.

THE twelfth annual 100-mile run of the Illinois division of the Century Road club came second over the Elgin-Geneva course. There were 226 starters as against only 82 last year. The entire course was heavy with from one to two inches of dust that was whirled up in dense clouds and deposited thickly over the whole road. The dust covered rails and stones and the wheels skidded about among these in dangerous manner, especially when going down the hills. Blinded by the flying dust, the century riders met with numerous accidents, and punctured tires, broken spokes, twisted and bent handle bars, broken saddles, etc., were common misfortunes. Because of the extreme heat and dust, few attempts at record breaking were made. Frank G. Clark and John D. Adams, the fast tandem team of the First Regiment Cycling and Athletic club, started out to reduce the course record but punctured at Oak Park and returned to the starting point and made the run on singles. Al Plath, holder of the Elgin-Aurora course record, made an effort to create a paced record for the Elgin-Geneva course, but his pacemaking multicycle became crippled at Hinsdale and he had to give up. F. H. Watrous covered the course twice, finishing the double century in 23 to 00. Thomas Fisken and William Harper left Milwaukee the night before at 12 o'clock, and arriving in Chicago at 4 in the morning started with the crowd for Geneva. After completing the run with the Chicagoans they returned to Milwaukee awheel, making a double century. The best time over the century course was made by E. J. Eho, who completed the ride in 6 46 00. William Rickert made second time in 6.43.00, and third time honors were awarded to E. B. Hogan, whose time was 6:52 00.

Very near the beginning of their career, wood rims divided into two distinct classes founded upon structural difference, and while they were naturally united forces by attacking and displacing their metal predecessor, there has been unceasing competition between the two for first place in popular favor and use. Into the merits of the controversy between "laminated" and "single piece," it is not our purpose to enter at this time. Each has established itself in favor and use and each has demonstrated in no small degree its fitness for the purpose intended. The increased use of one relatively to the other if such there is or shall be, will be determined simply by the superior fitness of one or the other, supplemented by considerations of cost.

In a match race from Chicago to Blue Island and return Fred Nelson, of the Chicago Cycling club, defeated A. G. Laitner, of Kansas City, who, however, was delayed by the breakage of his machine and a subsequent puncture in the tire of a borrowed bicycle. Nelson started at 7 o'clock and Laitner followed twelve minutes later. At Blue Island the latter had gained 10 seconds and was riding well. Despite his accidents and three changes of mounts he was beaten by only 1 13, Nelson's time being 1:00:39 and Laitner's time was 1.01 52. Laitner later challenged Nelson to a return match, but the latter refused to accommodate him unless



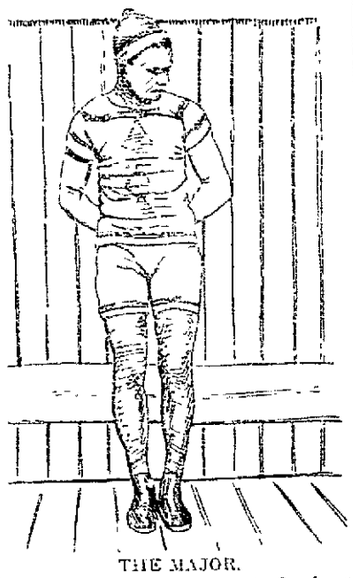
FRED NELSON.

the event could take place on the track. Laitner's forte is road racing, however, and the match is not likely to come off.

Says Teddy Edwards, the champion century rider, "Since starting I have broken the records of Anderson, Jack Knowles, and finally that made by George of Philadelphia, this latter having been the world's record for 65 consecutive centuries, which I passed on March 7. Since my last century my condition has improved steadily. The greatest hardship in connection with my daily task is its monotony. This I try to overcome as much as possible by continually changing my route so that the new scenery and the road, however good or bad it may be, draws my attention from my feet. I have been lucky in other respects. I have had no trouble with my wheel or my tires, except a few punctures, which have always occurred at home and allowed me to finish on the run. My training run at now averaging nine hours and I am feeling fit, mentally and physically. Under good care and management I see no reason why I should not become indeed a champion without impairing my health or strength or undergoing any of the unpleasant experiences which so frequently befall those riders who do not live a steady, temperate and regular life."

The cyclist which every hotel company in Colorado and Southern resorts and to Hot Springs and Sea Breezes are handling a large number of bicycles at present amounts at some of the eastern stations to 800 daily. Judging from the abuse and scandling which many of the wheels undergone, tourists are evidently impressed with the idea that the machines are thrown about with as little care as is shown a stick found trunk. In reality they are handled with as much care as time and circumstances will allow.

"Maj." Taylor, at Philadelphia added to his laurels by taking into camp the entire lot of the very best circuit followers and the circuit followers at present include all the best short distance riders in America. In the trial heat he shut out Arthur Gardiner, the present leader in the championship race, and in the final heat out both Bald and Cooper by all kinds of distance, doing it fairly and squarely and by the pure use of plain, unadulterated speed. The Major is a dangerous competitor, and from present appearances, would have the best chance of winning the championship of the year were it not for the interference that he must suffer from



THE MAJOR.

his fellow competitors. Aside from being in the front ranks as a short-distance rider, he has demonstrated that he is about as good as they make 'em at the middle distance game.

"Playing at Cycling."

A contemporary states that "they play at cycling to a much greater extent abroad than we do here." That may be so but surely it is a ludicrous exaggeration to say that in America every cyclist has a whirligig fitted to the handlebar of the machine. In Russia we are told, it is the fashion to decorate the wheels of the bicycle with colored ribbons arranged in spiral form in such a manner that when the wheels are turned in one direction they appear to contract, and when turned in the opposite direction to expand. An ingenious device for a fancy cycle parade, no doubt, but are we to understand that the Russians are such expert cyclists that they can time either forwards or backwards? It is a feat we are not in the habit of seeing in this country off the variety stage?—The London Sketch.

First American Motocycle Show.

Among the novelties which will be exhibited at the exhibition to be held in October and November by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston is the Diesel motor indorsed as the greatest advance made in motive power since the day of Watt. The practicability of wireless telegraphy is to be illustrated and the largest X-ray exhibit ever shown in this country is another feature. The exhibition of motor carriages will be the first of its kind held in the United States.

Curious Advertisements.

Curiously worded advertisements that are funny without intent are common in the London papers, says Tit-Bits. Here are a few examples: "A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame." "Furnished apartments suitable for a gentleman with folding doors." "Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad." "Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answer to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and muzzle." "A boy wanted who can open oysters with references." "Bulldog for sale; will eat anything, very fond of children." "Wanted, an organist, and a boy to blow the same." "Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter." "Lost, near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle." "To be disposed of, a small phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable headpiece as good as new."

Bituminous Coal Combine.

A combination of all the bituminous coal interests, similar to that now in existence in the anthracite trade, is regarded as inevitable. Partial agreements are in negotiation or have been concluded between operators in various districts, and their union into one vast combination is almost certain to occur.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The infinitely little have a pride infinitely great.—Voltaire.

When passion is on the throne reason is out of doors.—M. Henry.

Business is the faithful but unhappy parent of misfortune.—Fuller.

He that swell in prosperity will be sure to shrink in adversity.—Cotton.

Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship.—Hazlitt.

Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones.—Seneca.

By the streets of "by and by," one arrives at the house of never.—Cervantes.

Quarrels would never last long if the fault was only on one side.—Rochefoucauld.

Punctuality is the stern virtue of men of business, and the graceful courtesy of princes.—Bulwer.

The injury of prodigality leads to this, that he that will not economize will have to agonize.—Confucius.

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are only to be fixed by those which are real.—De Moy.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many. Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places.—Emerson.

In all the affairs of life, social as well as political, courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciative heart.—Henry Clay.

An Overrated Tooth.

Mr. Dobson looked across the table at his wife with a smile of irritating tolerance. "Now these headaches of yours, my dear," he said, "I can't help feeling that they are partly the result of imagination. You are a little prone, I fear, to exaggerate your sufferings. I think you should guard against that tendency, or you'll soon become one of those chronic invalids."

Mrs. Dobson's pale face flushed, but before she could reply, her husband was apparently seized with a spasm of pain. He hastily left the table with his napkin pressed to his mouth. Mrs. Dobson followed, and found him in the library anxiously regarding a small, grayish lump held in one hand.

"The filling has come out of that wisdom tooth," he muttered, beneath the napkin. "The dentist said if the nerve was ever exposed again, he feared ulceration; he was only able to put in a temporary filling last week. It is already jumping, and I must have a hot-water bag and do up my face right away for the night, and go to the dentist the first thing in the morning."

Mrs. Dobson was all sympathy at once. She passed a wakeful night, keeping hot compresses on her husband's face, but he suffered agonies from the tooth in spite of all.

"It has begun to ulcerate, I know," he mumbled behind his swathings in the morning; and without waiting for breakfast, Mrs. Dobson took him, weak from pain, to Doctor Brown's office.

"Your face hasn't swollen yet," said Doctor Brown, with the cheerfulness born of long experience of his profession. "Did you save the filling?"—Youth's Companion.

The Future of Siberian Convicts.

The people and the press of Siberia are unanimous in their support of Count Dubofskoi's memorial to the throne, which aims at the concentration of all the convicts, of the criminal class at least, into stations, depots, and colonies on the island of Sakhalin. That the press of the country should be so outspoken in its opposition to the continuance of the present system is certainly a healthful sign, and I believe that the foreign critics, in leaving this long-controverted question in the hands of the Siberians, who are most directly concerned, and who are perfectly acquainted with its many phases, will do well, and perhaps then time might be found to ferret out and expose abuses which flourish nearer home.

While all classes in Siberia unite in asking for the abolition of the convict system as now in force, they are equally unanimous in denying the existence of the inhuman abuses which in the past have been imputed to it. In their opinion, however, a continuance of the system would prove a great menace and an actual danger to the security and peace of the industrious settlements, which are springing up and entering upon a flourishing and prosperous existence all through the country, upon the line of the Trans-Siberian and upon the banks of the Amur, as well as all through the Primorsk, or Maritime Province. This danger, they point out, arises from the ease with which often inveterate and hardened criminals obtain, almost immediately upon their arrival in Siberia, a ticket of leave, and then show too often how unchangeable is the bent of their criminal character by the immediate commission of some horrible crime.—Harper's Magazine.

Rat and Snake Kept House Together.

Joseph Garrish found a log along the Potomac River, near Williamsport, Md., and proceeded to chop it into firewood. While in the act of splitting the log he was surprised to see a snake, three feet long, and a large rat occupying the same nest in the hollow of the log. Both rat and snake, which seemed on very friendly terms, attacked Mr. Garrish. The snake coiled for a spring and the rat made for him, biting viciously at his feet and finally running up his pantaloons leg to his waist. The rat was finally shaken out and despatched with the axe and the snake experienced a similar fate.—Baltimore Sun.

REAL DRAWBACKS TO CYCLING.

From Scraps.

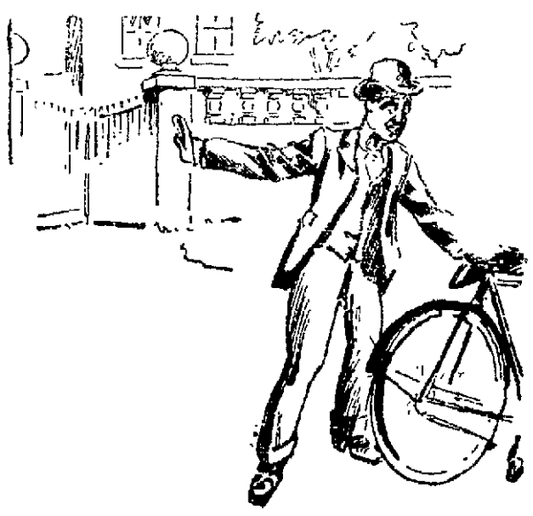
He doesn't at all object to teaching his girl

But when it comes to giving lessons to her ma-

And instructing her dear papa

And tutoring aunty!

To say nothing of her innocent young brother!



"Well, she can sue him for breach of promise, that's all."

PROPOSAL.

The violets love a sunny bank,
The cowslip loves the lea,
The scarlet creeper loves the elm,
But I love thee.

The sunshine kisses mount and vale,
The stars they kiss the sea,
The west winds kiss the clover bloom,
But I kiss thee.

The oriole weds his mottled mate,
The fly's bride o' the bee;
Heaven's marriage ring is round the earth—
Shall I wed thee?

—Bayard Taylor

Siege of Gibraltar.

Undoubtedly the most interesting story of siege and bombardment in the annals of warfare since cannon were first invented, says the St. Paul Dispatch, is that of the unsuccessful attempt of Spain to regain in 1779 the fortress of Gibraltar, which England had taken by storm a few years before. For three years and seven months the stronghold was invested by a large force of all arms, and a practically uninterrupted fire from 135 guns, including some fifty mortars of thirteen-inch caliber, was maintained from January 12, 1780, till February 2, 1783. Meanwhile the gallant little garrison was but once relieved and suffered all the pangs of starvation, not unmingled sometimes with a feeling of despair; still they clung to the gigantic rock, repelling attack after attack with indomitable courage and endurance and inflicting enormous losses on their opponents. The latter, indeed, are deserving of praise for the pertinacity and perseverance with which they returned to the fray time after time, undaunted by continual reverses, and hopeful ever to retrieve the disgrace which they considered the presence of the hated "infidels" put upon them.

The most interesting and exciting episode during the long siege was the ferocious attempt made by the Spaniards towards the close, when they strained every nerve to dismay and overcome the already exhausted, but still unflinching garrison. More than 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance of large caliber were at the disposal of the Spanish general, and the ingenious type of floating batteries, strongly resembling the famous "cheese-boxes on rafts" of the late war, had been devised by the Dons, who expected great things of them in the meditated assault. The numbers of the opposing forces were ludicrously disproportionate. Besides the above-mentioned troops and guns, the Spanish possessed nine line of battle ships, fifteen gun or mortar boats, sufficient to land nearly 40,000 men, and, in addition, the ten floating batteries, which consisted of large vessels, their sides protected by a banking of timber seven feet thick, and the decks and guns screened with a slanting roof of shot-proof material. To this gigantic armament the defense could only oppose some 7,000 men, many of them sick or wounded, and all reduced to scanty rations for many months past, ammunition was limited and the cannon even then was antiquated. On the 8th of September, 1782, fire was opened on the fortress, at a preconcerted signal, by the entire strength of the Spanish artillery, both on land and afloat. The "floating batteries" were moored within half range and proved indeed invulnerable to shot and shell, which lasted all night and day until late on the 12th. On that day the garrison, unable to make an impression on the fleet, whose efforts were beginning to give the small force of defenders considerable trouble and inconvenience, conceived the brilliant idea of loading their guns with red-hot shot and burning shells, which, though of little or no penetrating power, turned out to be very effective against the wooden sides of the battleships and gunboats; in fact, within very few hours every one of the floating batteries lay perfectly quiescent on the water, a useless mass of burning hulks.

The endeavors and energies of the defenders finally prevailed over the vast numerical superiority of their opponents, and on the 14th of the month the desperately conducted attack was given up and the Spanish troops retired to their lines, severely crippled by the enormous losses they had suffered; winter quarters were taken up, the bombardment practically abandoned and peace was declared on the 2d of February following. Thus ended the most remarkable siege that can be found on the pages of history; remarkable for many reasons, but most of all for the small loss of life among the defenders, who, during the three years and a half that the investiment lasted, lost in all but 500 men, while they inflicted on the enemy a total loss of several thousand lives. Gibraltar today simply bristles with artillery; the mountain is honeycombed with passages and galleries leading to remotely hidden batteries, some the result of nature's workings, but most of them excavated by years of arduous toil in the very bowels of the gigantic rock.

Had Given Evidence.

Customer—"He's a promising young fellow."

The Tailor—"Yes, so he is. He has given me a thousand evidences of it."

The original greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Hygeia, in North Foster, R. I. The tree was an old one when the farm was sold in 1801. The purchaser determined to see how long he could keep it alive, and it still survives. But it shows signs of final decay.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

Shawnee Commandery.
Lima Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Ohio Encampment, I. O. O. F.
A. O. U. W., Lima Lodge.
Criterion Council.
Royal Arcanum.
W. V. E. U.
K. O. T. M. No. 356.
"The Devil's Web," Opera House.
Noss Jollity Co., Hover Park.

PERSONAL.

Late Records of Limaites Abroad and Visitors in the City.

G. E. Bluem is in New York City.

Dr. Bates is home from an outing on the lakes.

Edward Fitzgerald and wife are home from Ireland.

The Misses Altschul returned yesterday from Findlay.

J. L. Price and wife left yesterday for a trip to the lakes.

Miss Madge Mitchell is entertaining Miss Fee, of Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Albert Clucker, of Kenton, is visiting Mrs. L. C. Townsend.

Mrs. S. R. Kramer, of West Market street, is visiting in Cleveland.

Mrs. Will DuGray leaves Wednesday morning for a week's visit at Detroit.

Miss Flora Risser is home from an extended visit in Cleveland and Sandusky.

Miss Jennie Lincoln will leave Saturday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Lon Iliff, at Richmond, Ind.

Andy Goebel, called here by the death of his mother, has returned to his home in Washington D. C.

Otmar Feltz is home from a visit with his wife who is spending the summer at Binghampton, N. Y.

Mrs. Zeigler, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Ackerman, returned to her home in Wapakoneta.

Miss Olive Grafton, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Edwards, of Findlay, left yesterday for a trip to Mackinac.

W. B. Richie is in attendance at the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, now being held in Indianapolis.

Mrs. G. B. Bassett, of Toledo, and Mrs. John Cover, of Ottawa, are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Alex Castle, of South Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rowlands, of South Main street, have as their guests the Misses Blanch and May Rowlands, and Mr. Puterbaugh and family, all of Dayton.

Samuel and Clarence West, grandchildren of Judge West, of Bellefontaine, returned to their home to-day after a pleasant visit with Judge Mackenzie and family.

Little VanCleve Holmes, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holmes, has gone to the Omaha exposition, traveling all the way with no one but himself as his companion.

WATSON'S WEATHER.

Partly cloudy weather to-night and Wednesday, preceded by thunder storms and rain.

Ten or fifteen live young men or women wanted to solicit. Chance to make $5 or $6 a day. Call at Room 11 Cincinnati block, from 5 to 9 this p.m.

The funniest show in town at Hover's to-night.

BADLY INJURED.

Mrs. James Risk Falls Down a Flight of Stairs Sunday Evening.

A few evenings ago Mrs. James Risk, who occupies rooms in the Orchard block, met with a very painful accident, a mishap which, owing to her advanced age, may result seriously. She was passing through the hallway, and unconscious of the fact that the rear door was open, stepped out and fell seventeen feet down a very steep flight of stairs. The fall rendered her unconscious and in this condition she was removed to her room.

Noss Jollities at Hover Park.

Without a doubt the entertainment presented by the above company is the finest ever given in this city. Their comedy, "The Kodak," is full of bright humor, and high class music. The "Saxaphone Quintette" and the guitar and mandolin selections were the hit of the evening. The Moss's introduce and play upon most every conceivable instrument. Those who fail to see their performance will miss the greatest treat of their life.

Hotel Faurot is now run on the European plan, with restaurant attached. Pleasant waiting rooms and toilet privileges. Elegant 15c. dinners, lunches and ice cream served all day. 7-eod-tf

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Nice Yellow Corn 38c a bushel at Dorsey's. tf

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Peaches at your own price to-night and to-morrow. T. P. Jones.

You take your choice from bill of fare for your 15c. dinner at the Faurot House Restaurant. Parlors to wait in. 7tf

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mrs. J. E. Grosjean Loses Her Only Brother at Santiago.

Yesterday Mrs. J. E. Grosjean received a letter from her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. D. Armstrong, of Fredericksburg, stating that in Shafter's reports the name of R. H. Armstrong had appeared as one of the dead at Santiago, and asking if she knew anything concerning it.

R. D. Armstrong was the correct name, and he is Mrs. G's only brother. He enlisted in the Eighth Ohio, Company H, at Shrieves, Ohio, at the opening of the war and his regiment went to Cuba with Shafter.

Mrs. Grosjean sent a telegram of inquiry to the department at Washington, receiving a reply late in the evening stating that R. L. Armstrong, Company H, Eighth Ohio, had died at Santiago on the 17th. All doubt was removed and the sad intelligence almost crushed the wife and sister.

The deceased soldier leaves a widow and a young babe.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK, AUG. 28.

Indiana University Quartette and Impersonator, Florida Daily Breeze Says of Them.

MARYLAND.

Dr. W. L. Davison, the great Chautauqua Manager.

"The Glee Club fairly swept the deck at Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua. They are splendid Christian young men. Their music is remarkably well balanced. The harmony is perfect. They have many humorous numbers which are capitally rendered and never approach even the border of coarseness. I have never heard a college Glee Club from any institution better qualified to please and satisfy an audience."

FLORIDA.

The DeFuniak, Florida, Daily Breeze:

"The Indiana University Glee Club was the most prominent feature of Saturday's program at the Chautauqua assembly. From the beginning to the end of their work everything was encored and often the audience would not be satisfied with less than a second recall. No more popular entertainers ever graced a Chautauqua platform.

HAND CAR

Strikes a Wagon at the McKibben Street Crossing—Little Damage.

There was an accident at the McKibben street crossing of the L. E. & W. yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock but luckily it resulted in the injury of no one. The local had just passed and a teamster who had been detained at the crossing started across when a hand car, with half a dozen men on board, struck the rear end of his wagon, demolishing one wheel but injuring no one.

OCULTISM.

Students and thinkers along the lines of thought, including the science of life and being, man's origin and destiny, together with all questions having connection with these facts as taught by the Christian religion and by Hindoo phosophy, will be pleased to know of the splendid opportunity of listening to Dr. McCollister, who will speak to-night, August 23, in the assembly room, southwest corner of court house.

This will be the opening lecture of a course of twelve lectures, which will be intensely interesting and instructive. The first two lectures will be free to all. Remember, 7:30 p. m. sharp. tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that William Tullis, No. 29605, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio penitentiary, has been recommended to the board by the warden and chaplain as worthy of consideration for parole. Said application will be for hearing on and after October 4, 1898. a 22 3t w

Peaches at your own price to-night and to-morrow. T. P. Jones.

MAIN STREET PAVING.

The Lima Railway Company commenced yesterday tearing up the east track on Main street, south of the bridge, preparatory to the paving of the east side of the street.

Fine scenery along the new railroad from this city to Columbus. Grand excursion next Wednesday. Rate $1.50 for round trip; including admission to penitentiary. 1-3

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Excursion train to Columbus next Wednesday over the D. & L. N. leaves Lima at 6:30 a. m., and arrives in Columbus at 10:45. Returning leaves Columbus at 6 p. m. 13t

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Try the 15c. lunches at Hotel Faurot Restaurant—best in the city.

The Noss Jollities at Hover Park to-night.

POSSIBLE?

Councilman Charges That Officers Drink Beer With

THEIR UNIFORMS ON—THE

Office of City Detective May be Abolished—Business Transacted at Last Night's Session of the Council.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

Citizens living in the vicinity of Maple lane asked that the lane be extended to Wayne street and improved.

Mr. Rowlands moved that the matter be referred to the street committee. Carried.

Property owners asked that a light be placed at the corner of Brice avenue and Metcalf street. Referred to the light committee.

Majority of owners of property abutting on Cherry alley remonstrated against the improvement of Cherry alley.

Mr. McDonald didn't think there was a majority who wanted the improvement delayed and moved that the remonstrance be laid on the table.

Mr. Koch said an attempt was made to have the alley improved 23 years ago.

Mr. O'Connor said there was a majority against the improvement of the alley.

After discussing the matter for twenty minutes the motion to table the remonstrance was carried.

Property owners on South Union street, from Circular street to Kibby street, asked that the street be graded. Referred to the street committee.

The sidewalk committee recom mended the construction of several sidewalks. Report was received and adopted.

The street committee reported recommending that the monroe Manufacturing Company repair their shed on Reese avenue, same being in a dangerous condition. The report was received and adopted.

The finance committee reported that the Main street paving bonds had been delivered to them. Received and adopted.

The light committee recommended the removal of a light from the corner of Market and Union streets to a point between Kibby and Vine streets on Oak street; also the changing of several other lights.

Mr. Rowlands didn't think it proper to remove the light from Market street. Thought it was needed there more than on Oak street.

Mr. McClurg said the people on Oak street were helping to pay for the city lighting and urged that the change be made as the street is heavily traversed and very dark. Didn't think the business part of the city was entitled to all the light.

Mr. Harmon said the council commenced moving lights last. Any amount of lights that should be moved it was a justice due the people, and moved that the report be received and adopted. Carried.

City clerk reported the bids received for grading and macadamizing Sugar alley. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Drew & Hoagland, and the solicitor instructed to prepare the necessary resolution.

The assistant engineer recommended the payment of the fourth partial estimate to the Columbia Construction Company for the paving of Market street, amount now due them, $9,653.07.

Solicitor stated that the estimate could not be made legally only by the engineer.

Mr. Reichelderfer said for some reason our engineer has not made the estimate for these people, but they are entitled to their money.

Mr Harmon couldn't understand why the engineer had not made the estimate.

Mr. Koch: Mr. Gamble has not been in his office for several days on account of sickness or for some other cause.

Mr. Reichelderfer said nearly al of our work lately has been done y some one else and I am in favor of allowing this estimate.

Mr. Hughes said council was perfectly safe in paying the money.

Report was received and the clerk instructed to issue an order for the amount.

Chief of police reported 21 arrests during the past week. Filed.

Assessing board appointed to prepare an estimated cost for the extension of Collett street from North street to High. The total amount of the assessment is $1,650.

The report was received and the clerk was directed to publish a notice of the assessment.

Mr. McClurg stated that there would be a number of sidewalks sold next Friday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were read to construct sidewalks on Reese avenue, between Vine and Second street, was read the first time; to improve Circular street from Main street to Pierce street, by grading and draining same, was adopted; to improve Linden street from Pine street to McPherson avenue by grading same, was adopted; ordinance to improve West North street from Main street to Charles street by paving same, was passed; ordinance to prevent the unnecessary obstruction of the square, the public streets and alleys, with hay, wood, etc., was read.

Mr. Rowlands moved that the ordinance be referred back to the market place committee. Carried.

CONTRACTS AND BONDS.

Contract and bond of George W. Glaize & Co., amounting to $2,700, was read. Contract and bond of Henry Gantz, for the South Main street improvement, was read. The bond amounted to $62,500.

Mr. Reichelderfer moved that the bond be accepted and that the contract be amended so as to include the Barrett tar filler, ten per cent asphaltum, carried.

Mr. Potter reported that he was instructed to buy a fountain for the corner of Main and Kibby streets. He purchased same at a cost of $58. Referred to the finance committee.

AFTER THE CITY DETECTIVE.

Mr. Robbins said the police committee was short of funds and he couldn't see the need of a city detective and moved that the office be abolished.

Mr. Harmon said the ordinance says the city shall have no less than ten nor more than fourteen patrolmen. He was in favor of reducing the force to ten members. There are policemen on the force no more fit for policemen than anything. Saw officers drink with uniforms on this afternoon. Easy matter to do away with the force when you find they are not attending to their business.

Mr. Hughes thought the matter was entirely out of order and that the police committee should investigate and report next Monday night.

Mr. Koch thought the city detective should be reduced to patrolman.

Mr. Miller thought the sidewalk at the approach to South Pine street bridge should be repaired, as several people had been injured. Street commissioner was instructed to repair same at once, cost to be charged to abutting property. Solicitor stated that the matter was illegal. City clerk was instructed to notify the property owner to fix at once.

Mr. Harmon said the motion with reference to the city detective had not been acted upon. The motion was then put and carried.

OPENING OF EAST ELM STREET.

Mr. Rowlands spoke of the opening of East Elm street across the creek, and moved that the matter be referred to the street commissioner and solicitor to report in one week.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Nice new Straw 25c a bale at Dorsey's. tf

MONOTONY

Not Broken by Anything Out of the Routine.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Hold a Typical and Prosaic Mid-Summer Session Last Evening.

Roll call at the Board of Education last evening found members Blosser, Brown, Donahue, J. E. Morris and Sprague absent.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved, after small correction.

Communication from Central School Supply Company regarding a back indebtedness. Matter was referred to the clerk.

Evangelist Robb asked permission to use the store building at the corner of Second street and Forest avenue for gospel services after school reconvenes. The privilege was granted if the meetings interfered in no way with the school work, and the board can revoke the privilege at any time it is abused.

The resignation of Miss Nellie Shrieve, as teacher of a primary grade was received and accepted.

The finance committee reported favorably on the following and ordered the

BILLS ALLOWED.

Truant Officer Povenmire, $381.50; J. J. Ewing, $7.64; Lima Floral Co., $76.21; L. Hetrick, 50c.; G. W. Muntis, $26; W. K. Boone & Co., $9.33; H. C. Settlage, $7; J. W. Roush, $5.40; Beeler & Vangunten, $2.40; J. C. Messer, $3; Star Iron Works, $5.50; C. C. Miller, $7.50; Feldman & Co., $14.12; Smith & Shenck, $114.85; Lima Electric Light Co., $3.30; L. H. Linderman, $296; Western School Desk Co., $31.25; B. G. Stump, $1.45; American National Bank, $75.

Also the bills for school books was approved, as soon as found correct was ordered.

The Eureka Cornice Works' lien of $75 against the Jefferson street building was discussed, and Mr. Kramer stated that the contractor, Jacob Spyker, had reported that the work had not been completed by the Eureka Company, and the lien would be settled as soon as the work was completed.

A. J. Morris, for the building and repair committee, recommended the acceptance of the North Jefferson street building. Mr. Stump objected and was not in favor of releasing the contractor, Mr. Spyker.

Mr. Morris moved that the matter of adjusting the differences between Mr. Spyker and the board in reference to the Jefferson street building be referred to the law and contract committee. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Stump that Mr. Brown be instructed to sell the old North Jefferson street building for $125. Mr. Borges made a kick, and on a vote the motion was lost.

The boiler in the east building was reported in bad shape, and a committee was named to look after it.

The supply committee reported a flag needed at the Grand and Reese avenue and Spring street buildings. They will have new flags.

Leave of absence was granted to Miss Medora Freeman and Miss Emma Riley to attend college one year, and that as far as possible the board would hold open their positions.

Mr. Prophet expressed his appreciation that the young ladies wished to further fit themselves for higher work.

Adjournment carried.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merits have led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

A cheap excursion will be run from Lima to Columbus over the Detroit & Lima Northern road next Wednesday. The very low rate of $1.50 for the round trip has been made. 13

New Oats 23 cents a bushel at Dorsey's. tf

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for riles, for sores, for burns. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

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For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

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August Merchandising Is profitable, very profitable to those who are watching for bargains. There is no month of the season to compare with it in the economy of its offerings. Shelves and counters must be cleared of summer goods, there is a general ransacking and outing out all over the store. You'll find it much to your interest to be on hand when the lots are put on sale. With maker's profits gone and our profits gone, there's a bedrock of values struck, such as would be impossible under ordinary conditions. Can't always sell good merchandise minus profit, you know.

LADIES' LINEN DRESS SKIRTS AND WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS FOR $1.98, WORTH $2.50 TO $4.00 EACH.

LADIES' SILK DRESS SKIRTS FOR $5.00, WORTH $7.50.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS AT HALF PRICE.

LADIES' SILK CAPES AT $4.98, WORTH $7.50,

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSING SACQUES FOR 49 CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSING SACQUES FOR 75 CENTS, WORTH $1.25.

LADIES' RIBBED UNDERWEAR AT HALF PRICE.

A BIG LOT OF CHOICE WASH GOODS AT 5c, WORTH 12 1-2c.

LADIES' SPRING AND FALL SUITS AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES. SHOULD WE HAVE YOUR SIZE YOU CAN SURELY GET A BARGAIN.

LADIES' $12.00 SUIT FOR $ 8 00.
LADIES' $12.50 SUIT FOR $ 8.00.
LADIES' $18.00 SUIT FOR $12.00.
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